

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,798 *** PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1982 Established 1887

22 Afrikaner MPs Reject Botha Plan For Liberalization

CAPE TOWN — Twenty-two members of the governing National Party's parliamentary caucus rejected Wednesday against Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's proposals to give a limited political role to some nonwhites. It was the party's biggest public split since it took office 33 years ago.

The 22 party legislators voted against a motion of confidence in Mr. Botha and the prime minister immediately threatened them with "disciplinary action" — presumably expulsion — if they refused to reconsider.

A grim-faced Mr. Botha said outside the caucus room that 100 members voted for him, 22 voted against, and one abstained. Nineteen legislators were absent.

Mr. Botha said he told those who voted against him or abstained "that they had until next Wednesday to reconsider," and he also "undertook to take them back as full members and without rancor." The prime minister added, "If they do not, the party will exercise the necessary disciplinary action."

Increasing Threat

If the 23 rebelling members, including the one who abstained, refused to back down next week, it was considered virtually certain they would be expelled from the National Party. That would leave the party with 119 seats in the 177-member house. The Progressive Federal Party has 27 and the New Republic Party eight. The National Party won 131 seats in general elections nearly a year ago. They also held 11 nominated seats.

This split between moderate and conservative factions in Mr. Botha's party has been an increasing threat since he became prime minister in 1978.

The conservatives, led by Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal province party leader, object to any significant change in the policy of apartheid, or racial separation, that has kept the white minority in control of South Africa.

The faction led by Mr. Botha would like to lift what it refers to as "burdensome" discrimination, easing

at least some superficial aspects of race separation.

The National Party is the political vehicle of the Afrikaners, the descendants of the original Dutch settlers who have sought to maintain their unity as a people at any cost.

Power Sharing

The 22 party legislators voted this week to "power sharing," indicating some possibility that colored (mixed-race) South Africans and those of Asian descent might be invited to take a limited part in government. At present, they, along with the black majority, have no vote.

That brought immediate opposition from Mr. Treurnicht, the minister of state administration, and from other conservatives. The subject was to have been discussed at the caucus.

Mr. Botha refused to say if any Cabinet members had voted against the confidence motion. Caucus proceedings are normally kept secret.

Asked about Mr. Treurnicht's stand, Mr. Botha said, "Dr. Treurnicht walked out."

The threat of a split in the National Party has been an important brake on Mr. Botha's reform plans. Afrikaners make up 60 percent of the white population of South Africa. The National Party backers have kept their hold on the government because they vote as a bloc.

The only previous split in the party since it took power 33 years ago occurred in 1969, when four party legislators were thrown out for similar objections to moderating the official policy of apartheid.

The four formed the ultraconservative Herstigte National Party, but John Vorster, then prime minister, called an immediate election and all four lost their seats.

Although the way remained open so far in the current dispute for the rebels to remain in the party, the confrontation was widely considered as more dangerous to Afrikaner unity than the 1969 fight because of the number of legislators involved.



President Reagan outlined a new U.S. economic and military aid program for the Caribbean Basin at a meeting of the Organization of American States on Wednesday in Washington.

GOP Informs Reagan 1983 Budget Is Dead

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders have told President Reagan that his budget proposal for fiscal 1983 is dead, and they said they would work together with Democrats to come up with an alternative package.

The leaders told the president Tuesday that during the 10-day recess that ended Monday, members of Congress had found their constituents alarmed by the high deficits projected by the president's budget. Those deficits were linked in the public mind with high interest rates, the leaders said, and would be rejected by Congress.

They also predicted that Congress would insist on scaling back the increase in military spending proposed by Mr. Reagan, but they disagreed among themselves on whether to increase taxes. The Senate Republican leaders generally favored such an increase, which was opposed by some influential House leaders.

The president merely listened and was noncommittal during this press assessment, presented in an 80-minute meeting at the White House, according to a Republican source.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Reagan Offers Economic Aid In Central America Turmoil

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, warning of the danger that "new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflicts," proposed on Wednesday an economic plan for Central America and the Caribbean that would include both increased financial aid and duty-free access to the United States for virtually all the region's exports.

In a speech to the Organization of American States, Mr. Reagan spelled out details of the long-awaited Caribbean Basin initiative, conceived by his administration as a means of dealing with the poverty and social inequality that has produced such regional upheavals as the civil war in El Salvador.

To help solve these problems, Mr. Reagan, in what he called "the centerpiece of the program," said he would ask Congress to eliminate tariffs on all Caribbean products except textiles. That would mean duty-free entry to U.S. markets for such commodities as sugar, which is the economic lifeblood of many Caribbean countries.

In addition, the plan calls for increasing U.S. economic assistance to the region by \$550 million during fiscal 1983, seeking a fiscal 1983 appropriation of \$664.4 million for the countries of the area, providing tax incentives for U.S. firms willing to invest in the region, offering technical assistance and training to private-sector business there, and encouraging greater development aid to the Caribbean Basin by other countries and international lending agencies.

The administration has given top priority to supporting the El Salvador government's struggle against leftist guerrillas, and this issue clearly was the motivating force behind the president's plan.

Although his stress was on the need for peaceful economic development, Mr. Reagan laced his speech with tough rhetorical warnings against attempts by Cuba and the Soviet Union to extend their influence in the Western Hemisphere.

The El Salvador conflict, he said, comes down to this: "Guerrillas armed and supported by and through Cuba are attempting to

impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the people of El Salvador as part of a larger imperialistic plan."

He added: "If we do not act promptly and decisively in defense of freedom, new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflict."

"I believe free and peaceful development of our hemisphere requires us to help governments confronted with aggression from outside their borders to defend themselves," he said. "Let our friends and our adversaries understand that we will do whatever is prudent and necessary to ensure the peace and security of the Caribbean area."

In the United States, the president's words probably were listened to most closely for clues about the course of his El Salvador policy, which already has caused comparisons with Vietnam and triggered speculation about whether the administration might be weighing sending combat forces to assist the Salvadoran government.

In that respect, Mr. Reagan's speech contained no clear-cut signals that the administration was planning dramatic changes of direction or escalation of the U.S. involvement beyond previously announced increases in economic and military aid.

But in its economic aspects, the speech had a significance that potentially went far beyond the plan's connection to the immediate situation in El Salvador. Its "centerpiece" provision marks the first time that the United States has offered other countries a system of preferential tariff treatment that U.S. officials describe as "one-way free trade."

Mr. Reagan said he would ask Congress to extend this duty-free treatment for 12 years. While the president noted that 87 percent of Caribbean exports already entered the U.S. market on a duty-free basis, the countries of the region long have sought preferential treatment for commodities like sugar that have been subjected to tariffs to help protect domestic U.S. sugar producers.

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said, for example, that the Dominican Republic, the major Caribbean exporter of sugar to the United States, could increase its sales revenues by "upwards of \$50 million a year."

William E. Brock, the chief U.S. trade representative, said the administration, in trying to estimate the value of the program to Caribbean countries, had come up with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Ship Equipped for Monitoring Is Stationed off El Salvador Coast

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has stationed a destroyer equipped with electronic surveillance gear off the coast of El Salvador for about a month, Pentagon sources say.

A Defense Department official, who declined to be quoted by name, insisted Tuesday that there was "no naval movement" or exercise off the coast of El Salvador. Pentagon and State Department sources insisted that the destroyer patrol was relatively routine.

It was understood, however, that the first destroyer on patrol had been stationed in the Gulf of Fonseca, a waterway that has been described by the Pentagon as a "funnel" for supplies from Nicaragua to Salvadoran guerrillas.

Report on Rights

In another development in Washington, there was little enthusiasm at the State Department for a peace initiative for the region proposed by President José López Portillo of Mexico.

And a State Department analysis obtained this week says El Salvador has made progress in reducing human rights violations. Similar reports have been challenged by human rights activists in the United States, and two congressmen who returned recently from an inspection visit to El Salvador said they disagreed with the report.

In discussing the stationing of a destroyer near El Salvador, a State Department representative, Anita Stockman, identified the first destroyer on station as the 7,800-ton USS Deyo. Pentagon sources indicated that the Deyo was being replaced by other destroyers in relays but declined to say whether more than one warship was on duty at any one time.

Miss Stockman indicated Tuesday night that in the view of the State Department there was no significant military change involving U.S. forces to require the department to notify Congress of the destroyer patrols under the War Powers Act. That act was passed by Congress after the intervention in Vietnam to curb the president's power in situations that could propel the country into war.



An 15-year-old guerrilla who gave the nom de guerre of Claudia spoke with reporters at a camp in El Salvador. Rebel leaders spoke optimistically of decisive battles against the government.

The stationing of one or more U.S. naval vessels in the Gulf of Fonseca called to mind the incidents involving U.S. ships on patrol in the Gulf of Tonkin in the 1960s. The incidents led to an escalation of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

In August, 1964, two destroyers equipped with intelligence-gathering gear were said to have come under attack by the North Vietnamese in an area of the Gulf of Tonkin claimed by Hanoi as part of its territorial waters.

President Lyndon B. Johnson responded by getting Congress to approve the "Tonkin Gulf resolution" authorizing him to take whatever military action he thought necessary.

Pentagon sources said Tuesday night that the U.S. destroyer near El Salvador had remained in international waters and that there had been no incidents.

At the State Department, officials reacted coolly to the peace initiative announced by President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Revelers paraded by torchlight in the town of Godthaab after hearing that Greenlanders had voted by a narrow majority in a referendum in favor of pulling out of the Common Market.

Greenland Votes by Slim Majority In Favor of Withdrawal From EEC

NUUK, Greenland — Greenlanders voted by a narrow majority in a nationwide referendum to pull out of the European Economic Community, officials said Wednesday. If carried out, it would be the first such withdrawal.

When final tallies were announced, dozens of secessionists started a parade by torchlight through Nuuk in the early morning hours, singing Eskimo folk songs and shouting their delight.

The celebrations continued the carnival mood that emerged Tuesday as voters went to the polls to cast ballots on the referendum, sponsored by Greenland's home-rule government as a move to seek greater independence from Denmark.

The final tally was 12,615 voters in favor of withdrawal and 11,180 opposed, officials said. Greenland will lose \$15 million annually in Common Market subsidies if it does pull out. The measure must still go to Greenland's Parliament and then be negotiated with Denmark.

EEC officials in Brussels said Wednesday that Greenland's departure from the organization could set a dangerous precedent. Greece's Socialist government has expressed misgivings about the Common Market, and Britain's opposition Labor Party has talked of a British withdrawal.

In practical terms, they said, the vote could mainly affect EEC fishing rights in Greenland's waters when the disengagement process, which could take as long as two years, is completed.

The EEC Commission "will make an official statement as soon as it is informed of the position of the authorities in Greenland vis-à-vis the authorities in Copenhagen and of what response the Danish government intends to make," a spokesman said.

EEC sources said it was premature to talk about a possible association agreement between the EEC and Greenland as it was not clear yet what Greenland might be seeking.

Greenland entered the community in 1973 as an integral part of Denmark. But the vast island, inhabited mostly by people of Eskimo origin, won home rule in 1979. Denmark has said it will respect Greenland's referendum results and help in negotiating a withdrawal with Brussels.

Jonathan Motzfeldt, chairman of the local parliament and head of the ruling Siumut (Social Democratic) Party, which opposes EEC membership, was flying Wednesday to Copenhagen for talks with Danish leaders.

The issue will be debated by the 21-member Greenland assembly in March, and its conclusions submitted to the Danish government, which will in turn hold a debate in Copenhagen, they added.

Only after that could the Danish government open negotiations with the EEC, Danish sources said.

About 70 percent of Greenland's \$115 million in exports went to EEC countries in 1979. Greenland received more than \$50 million in aid from the community from 1973 to 1980 and \$40 million worth of loans from the European Investment Bank, the Common Market's arm for long-term financing, EEC sources said.

Under Greenland's home rule system, Copenhagen continues to be responsible for the island's foreign and defense policy. Leaders of the Siumut Party, and of the local opposition, said the vote would have no effect on defense commitments or other ties with Denmark.

Officials from NATO said the alliance did not feel affected by the referendum. Greenland occupies a strategic place in the North Atlantic. Soviet submarines from bases in the northeastern Soviet Union must move between Iceland and Greenland, or between Iceland and Scotland, to reach the ocean.

The secession referendum is only the second in a Common Market country. In 1975, Britons voted by a 2-to-1 margin to stay in the EEC.

Brezhnev Asks Reagan To Resume Arms Talks

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev called Wednesday night for resuming Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic, chemical and conventional arms, asserting that the Soviet Union "is ready at any moment" to renew these negotiations but that the Reagan administration "is incessantly postponing the dialogue."

Ignoring President Reagan's anti-Communist rhetoric, the Soviet leader said he believed "it is necessary to speed up the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms."

Mr. Brezhnev said that the primary task was to reach constructive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, under way in Geneva.

"Although Europe lies thousands of kilometers away from Australia, we believe that this task has a global significance because a nuclear conflict in Europe would be bound to escalate into a world conflict," Mr. Brezhnev said in reply to questions sent to him by an Australian peace group.

Tass, which distributed the text of Mr. Brezhnev's replies, said the Australian organization, which was not identified, had sent identical questions to Mr. Reagan.

In contrast to Mr. Brezhnev's calm and reasoned tone, the country's senior military officer, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, said Tuesday night in a televised address that Mr. Reagan's policies constituted "material preparations for a new war."

Marshal Ogarkov, who is chief of the Soviet general staff and first deputy defense minister, compared the current situation to that which existed in the 1930s when Nazi Germany was preparing for world conquest. He warned what he termed "narrow-minded people" in Washington that a U.S. attack on the Soviet Union would bring them "the cruel end of Nazi Germany."

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks Wednesday night seemed to be primarily aimed at Western public opinion in Moscow's continued efforts to encourage opposition to Mr. Reagan's military policies.

Perhaps the only new element in the Brezhnev statement was his stated willingness to enter into talks with Washington on limiting military activities of the two sides in the Pacific. He said Moscow was ready to "continue at any moment" talks on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean, which he said "were interrupted by the American side."

He asserted that the United States was procrastinating on the

1974 treaty on limiting underground nuclear testing. The U.S. Senate has yet to ratify it. He said he considered it "extremely urgent" to resume talks on banning chemical weapons, which he said were "interrupted unilaterally" by Washington.

The Soviet Union, he said, is prepared to reach agreements "not only on the complete termination of all nuclear-weapons tests but also on ending their further production" and on reductions in stockpiles.

Mr. Brezhnev underscored Moscow's determination to maintain a balance of power. He added that "military parity at the lowest possible level of armaments" was the basis of his policy.

"We are ready to agree to considerable reductions in nuclear armaments, but any violation of equilibrium in this field would be fraught with the breach of stability and jeopardize peace," he said.

U.S. and Soviet Delegates Intensify Invective at Conference in Madrid

MADRID — The Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe witnessed Wednesday some of the harshest exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union since the meeting convened 15 months ago.

At a plenary session, the chief U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, declared that the repression in Poland was reflective of "a pattern of even greater repression in Soviet society" and denounced Moscow for confining political dissidents "to the grotesque world of politically controlled psychiatric institutions, where they have been silenced through drugs and violence in a manner reminiscent of the Middle Ages."

Replying to Mr. Kampelman's speech on the abuses of psychiatry as an example of disregard for the 1975 Helsinki accords, the No. 2 man in the Soviet delegation, Sergei Kondrashev, accused the American of "poisoning the Madrid atmosphere" with "inventions and infected sources."

Western 'Sabotage'

As the session opened, the Soviet delegation took the unusual step of issuing a press release. "The refusal on the part of the NATO countries and, first of all, the U.S. delegation to engage in a business-like and constructive work at the

Madrid meeting may have serious consequences," the release said. The Soviet Union accused the West of trying to "sabotage the positive work" of the conference, which has been reviewing the Helsinki Final Act.

In response, Mr. Kampelman angrily accused the Soviet side of "sheer hypocrisy." He said: "The Helsinki Final Act has been pummeled to near death by the Soviet Union. Yet we hear the chirping — 'Let's go back to work' — by those who have been demonstrating by their actions their utter contempt for the Helsinki Final Act and for our process."

Signed by 33 European countries, the United States and Canada, the Helsinki Final Act is a non-binding agreement to respect human rights and conduct international relations without threatening or using violence. Some European states regard the Helsinki accord as the cornerstone of East-West détente.

Sarcastically picking up the Soviet plea for returning to work at Madrid, Mr. Kampelman said: "The only work I've seen is work represented by the invasion of Afghanistan. Or the work of putting people in jail or psychiatric institutions."

He added: "Are they offering more talk, more words on paper that will disregard? More promises they will not keep? Their words are

INSIDE

Argentine Agony

For the four years since her children disappeared, Catalina de Guzmán's life has been obsessed by the struggle to make the Argentine government account for them and for the thousands of other men and women who vanished without a trace. Insights, Page 6.

Golden Triangle

In an effort to capitalize on recent Thai military strikes against the Golden Triangle's opium warlord, the Burmese Army reportedly has sent troops to attack rebel forces in the rugged mountains of Eastern Burma. Page 5.

Druze Unrest

Lebanese Druze leader Walid Jumblatt said in Washington that Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights has "radicalized" the 350,000 Druzes of Lebanon, increasing the likelihood of new sectarian bloodshed in Lebanon. Page 3.

H.K. Drops Tax

Hong Kong removed withholding tax on interest from foreign-currency deposits, a move bankers said would enhance the British colony's standing as an international financial center. Page 7.

West Germans Find Burns Means What He Says

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — In the space of about 20 minutes, Ambassador Arthur F. Burns told a group of West German reporters that their country suffers from insufficient education in its own history, from economic problems rather more basic than its government likes to let on, and from heading some silly advice from Jimmy Carter.

The scene was the living room of the ambassador's residence here, a graceful house of little ambition apart from the view of the Rhine. The time was last summer, just after the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board had arrived in Bonn's humid, gray glaze to take up his new job.

The reporters' reaction was extraordinary. Barely a line of what he said got into their newspapers. The journalistic ground rules were clear. Mr. Burns was speaking on the record. But the reporters seemed disconcerted by the 81-year-old ambassador's quotability.

Top Story

"He couldn't have meant for us to publish that," a German newspaperman told a friend. It was all too unimpaired, all too far from the expected niceties of official German-American discourse. So the reporters thought they would

give the old man a break and ignore his remarks.

But just the other day, a good seven months later, a statement by Ambassador Burns became the top story in one of West Germany's national newspapers. This time the subject was the possibility of new isolationism in the United States. After passing up the comments last summer about Jimmy Carter (the Germans were ill advised, Mr. Burns insisted, in following the president's advice on heating up their economy in 1978), the West German press has learned that Mr. Burns believes in saying what he means — a special circumstance in a country where politics often boils down to meaning what you do not say.

The result is that the ambassador now commands attention and respect in West Germany. It is no small success. In a recent moment of euphoria, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt not only described President Reagan as the kind of man to whom he would entrust his wife, daughter and daughter-in-law, but also thanked the president for sending him Mr. Burns, "one of the most knowledgeable financial and monetary experts in the world."

Ambassador Burns has unusual access to Chancellor Schmidt and spent two hours with him last week. Their relationship seems so

relaxed that the ambassador has even invited the chancellor in public. At a meeting of a German-American parliamentary group, Mr. Schmidt said he would not make a speech, then talked for half an hour. Mr. Burns followed this by saying, "no speech" by the chancellor sounded like two to me.

The discussions between the two men are mostly economic. Mr. Burns' view is that West Germany needs lower interest rates but will not find them by continuing to borrow on its present big scale. The borrowing finances social programs, and the government's program of creating new jobs conceals an increase in the deficit. Neither man likes big deficits, but Mr. Burns simply will not go along with the idea that West Germany's problems, as Mr. Schmidt sometimes seems to suggest, begin and end with U.S. interest rates. The Burns argument runs something like this: There is no logic in supposing that the United States can simultaneously be responsible for high rates in West Germany and low rates in Japan.

As far as his involvement with the Reagan administration's economic policy goes, Mr. Burns has had a discussion with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan about the Polish debt. The president has

not called him, but the ambassador, considering himself an activist, passes along ideas to Washington that apply to the U.S. economic scene. One of his cables concerning the possibility of a Polish default was leaked in Washington, not at all to the ambassador's amusement.

Mr. Burns does not clear his speeches with the State Department, which apparently does not interfere much with his style in talking to or about the Germans. He speaks German but uses a translator, a common practice in the diplomatic service.

An embassy worker in Bonn says of the Burns style: "I love it. We're institutionally used to waiting everything. But if a cable has his name on it, we feel 'what the hell.' If a career guy sent it, there's always somebody on some floor in Washington who might be irritated by it."

Embassy habits do not change easily, but Mr. Burns has been accommodated in at least one way. His office now gets a financial news service, and Mr. Burns knows as fast as anyone what the dollar closed at in Tokyo or the midday fixing in Frankfurt. Without such figures, a young diplomat said, "I think he felt almost naked."

Seeing the Germans means attending white-tie dinners (which Mr. Burns avoids when possible). It also means meeting with students in Berlin, Munich and Mannheim (which he does every chance he gets).

The ambassador is concerned because he feels that West Germany and the United States have moved apart culturally. Some of the ignorance he has encountered in students' questions about the United States appears extraordinary, and sometimes the tone of debate, described by some people as anti-American, is hard for the ambassador to overlook.

When Mr. Burns talks to West German businessmen, he sticks to his basic approach — frankness. When he talks to West German politicians in the 1950s he was unable to sleep because of road construction work being done at night near his hotel. Now the German workday is much shorter, some unemployment seems to be voluntary and the nation's economy has been going downhill for some time. His figures show that capital investment has decreased since 1970, while government spending has risen to make up almost half of the gross national product.

Amid all of this, Mr. Burns is optimistic about West Germany.



Arthur F. Burns

Besides Chancellor Schmidt, there are a number of people he has met who seem impressive. Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader, is high on his list. And Mr. Burns seems to have a special fondness for Bavaria, where he has noticed a kind of serenity that has not struck him elsewhere in the country.

"I'm very fond of my job; I like it thoroughly," Mr. Burns said, talking with some people at lunch the other day. "Ice water or club soda," he told the waiter, tapping at his pipe and sounding just a bit like W. C. Fields. He paused and then, with perfect timing, added, "I'm just another vulgar American."

Jaruzelski Says West Seeks a Confrontation

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — Poland's military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, accused the United States and other Western countries Wednesday of trying to destabilize Poland.

He said the West's stance was part of the reason he has not yet relaxed martial law.

Gen. Jaruzelski, addressing the policy-making Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party for the first time since the military crackdown on Dec. 13, said continued tensions prevented any further easing of martial-law restrictions.

He talked of an economic and propaganda war waged against Poland in the West and of domestic troubles that he said were delaying a return to normal.

Tensions and Excesses

"The tensions, excesses and leaflet campaigns have not been conducive to lifting the restrictions as far as intended," the general said.

He conceded that Poland's problems could not be solved by tanks alone, saying that the struggle for the minds of Poles could not be won by force. He acknowledged that the party had lost touch with workers. But there was no indication in his 68-page speech of immediate political initiatives.

The general said he could make no economic promises. But he added: "Within two to three years, we will capture new beachheads, restore normal supply and bolster the position of the zloty," Poland's currency.

"Within a few years," Gen. Jaruzelski said, "Poland can be an economically stable and socially well-organized country."

Observers said the general's attack on the United States was the strongest by a Polish leader in more than a decade.

The general said the threat to world peace had grown considerably in recent times. "The main responsibility for that is borne by the American administration. It is

effectively making the transition from the era of negotiation to the era of confrontation," he said.

The general, whose speech was relayed by the official press agency PAP, said Poland had been treated in the West as an instrument for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc.

"Our country was assigned the role of detonator beneath the edifice of peace whose foundations are the inseparable agreements of Yalta and Potsdam," the general said, referring to the World War II agreements under which Poland was incorporated into the Soviet sphere of influence.

Gen. Jaruzelski has argued that he imposed martial law to avert civil war in the face of mounting pressure from the independent trade union Solidarity.

"The state of war in our country is in reality a state of anti-war," he said. "Perhaps some day our history will ascertain that the third world war did not start thanks to Poland."

Italian Party Criticized

VIENNA (Reuters) — Czechoslovakia joined a bitter Soviet-led campaign against the Italian Communist Party on Wednesday, denouncing its ideas on political pluralism as "old political rubbish."

The newspaper, referring to Italian criticism of the Soviet Union for events in Poland, said that in 1968 the Italian party leadership also had supported the "opportunistic" policies of Alexander Dubcek, the moderate Czechoslovak leader, and condemned the Soviet-led invasion that halted liberal reforms there.

UN Inquiry Urged

GENEVA (AP) — Western delegations to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, in delicately phrased resolution, called Wednesday for UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to conduct "a thorough study of the human rights situation in Poland" and present an interim report by spring.

Democrats. Mr. Welner is a leading advocate of détente.

Mr. Welner's visit "has done more for Europe than many of the monologues of the NATO countries that we hear here in this hall," said Mr. Konarski, who pleaded for understanding of Poland's difficult economic and political situation.

The apparent Soviet decision to portray itself as a "businesslike" participant could drag the conference on for a few more weeks, some diplomats say. But Willybrand Fahr, the Austrian foreign minister, and his Yugoslav counterpart, Josip Vrhovc, were reliably reported to be consulting with other neutral states to put forward a motion calling for a recess until October.

U.S., Russia Trade Attacks At Madrid Security Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

gesting that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski was cracking down on the powerful Roman Catholic Church in Poland.

Role of Catholic Church

"The Catholic Church in particular as well as the other confessions in Poland have a significant role to play which is recognized by the government through its policy of dialogue," said a statement issued at the news conference.

The Warsaw Pact believes that the West German public is particularly eager to see the Madrid meeting continue. Mr. Konarski singled out for praise a visit to Poland last weekend by Herbert Welner, the parliamentary floor leader of the West German Social

Democrats. Mr. Welner is a leading advocate of détente.

Mr. Welner's visit "has done more for Europe than many of the monologues of the NATO countries that we hear here in this hall," said Mr. Konarski, who pleaded for understanding of Poland's difficult economic and political situation.

The apparent Soviet decision to portray itself as a "businesslike" participant could drag the conference on for a few more weeks, some diplomats say. But Willybrand Fahr, the Austrian foreign minister, and his Yugoslav counterpart, Josip Vrhovc, were reliably reported to be consulting with other neutral states to put forward a motion calling for a recess until October.



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Gunmen Attack Kuwaiti Airliner At Beirut Airport

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A dozen gunmen firing automatic weapons dashed across the tarmac of Beirut International Airport on Wednesday and seized a Kuwaiti Airways 707 jetliner with 105 persons aboard shortly after it landed on a flight from Libya, witnesses and authorities said.

Lebanon's state television linked the leader of the hijackers with a group that seized a Libyan plane Dec. 8 and forced it to fly on a 7,500-mile (12,000-kilometer) journey that took it three times to Beirut as well as to Athens and Tehran before 35 passengers were released unharmed.

"We are the sons of Imam Moussa Sadr," said one hijacker in a tape-recorded conversation with the airport control tower broadcast by the rightist Voice of Lebanon radio station.

Imam Sadr, an Iranian-born Shiite Muslim cleric, disappeared on a visit to Libya in 1978, and Lebanese Shiite militants have carried out a half-dozen hijackings since then in protest.

"The name of the leader of the hijack squad is Hamza and he has previously hijacked a Libyan plane," the television newscaster said. Lebanese government sources said "Hamza" had been involved in at least three previous hijackings.

Spy Who Fleed Jail Sentenced in U.S. To 3 More Years

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Christopher J. Boyce has been sentenced to three more years behind bars for what the government called a carefully planned prison escape inspired by a movie that the convicted spy had seen at the prison.

Mr. Boyce, 28, was serving a 40-year term for espionage and sale of secret satellite data to the Soviet Union when he escaped in January, 1980, from the federal prison at Lompoc, Calif. He was captured 19 months later at Port Angeles, Wash.

A report to the court Tuesday said Mr. Boyce told of making a paper-maché dummy to use in his cell to fool the guards and said he got the idea from seeing the movie "Escape from Alcatraz," shown at Lompoc prison.

Papers submitted by the government said Mr. Boyce lived in the hills around the prison "for some time" after his breakout, eating berries and insects. Assistant U.S. Attorney George L. O'Connell said in a memorandum that Mr. Boyce supported himself by crime while at large and had vowed to escape again.

French Chemist Given 5 Years as Spy for East

The Associated Press

PARIS — A 38-year-old French chemist, who said he spied for East Germany because he was love with a woman from Berlin, was given a five-year prison sentence Tuesday by the Paris Criminal Court.

The court suspended 18 months of the sentence against Marcel Aubel, a former employee at the French Petroleum Institute. Mr. Aubel has been in prison since his arrest in May, 1980.

Madrid Press Debates Trial Expulsion

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — The tense court-martial of the alleged leaders of Spain's failed coup attempt resumed Wednesday as a dispute over a newspaper editor's expulsion from the courtroom raged on in the press.

Newspapers were divided over whether to support Pedro J. Ramirez, editor of the daily *Diario 16*, whose accreditation was suspended after the 32 officers on trial refused to appear in court to protest an article published by his paper Tuesday, the first anniversary of the coup attempt.

In a deposition Wednesday, an aide to a three-star general accused in the plot said the defendant read him an edict prepared for the putsch several hours before it began. He said Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch told him to get ready for "a grave event" and "a vacuum of power."

Hours later, 288 paramilitary Civil Guards stormed the Madrid parliament and held the lower house and government hostage for 18 hours.

The statement by Brig. Gen. Emilio Urdia Garcia, the general's chief of staff, said Gen. Milans del Bosch also said he was personally, but constitutionally, making the decision to declare a military alert in his command in eastern Valencia.

The general is accused of helping plan the plot and supporting it by sending 60 tanks into Valencia's streets and declaring his region under martial law.

The defense entered the statement in an apparent effort to show that the general acted within the constitution and with the knowledge of his commander in chief, King Juan Carlos I.

One part of the deposition said the general's aide heard a telephone conversation believed to be between the king and Gen. Milans del Bosch after the coup began in which the monarch ended by saying, "A strong embrace, Jaime."

But it also put on record that the general, a civil war hero, had advanced knowledge of the attack on parliament.

Police Wednesday were still holding five of nine persons detained Tuesday night after groups of ultrarightist demonstrators threw gasoline bombs in central Madrid to mark the putsch anniversary.

An unknown group called "23-F" (Feb. 23) claimed to have planted a bomb in the car of the Socialist mayor of Alcalá de Henares, near Madrid. The bomb went off Wednesday as police were checking the car following an anonymous warning. No one was injured.

Some newspapers criticized the court for ordering Mr. Ramirez out Tuesday, but others called *Diario 16*'s front-page article irresponsible. The article said one of the officers on trial threatened to shoot his soldiers if they refused to follow him into the rebel-held parliament.

Giscard Plans Quest for Office On Home Ground

Reuters

PARIS — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, defeated in his bid for re-election last year, will start his political comeback in a local election next month, his office said Wednesday.

A representative said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 56, would run for the office of general counselor in the canton of Chamalières in the Auvergne in central France, the political stronghold of the former president and his family. The contest is part of two rounds of nationwide local elections scheduled March 14 and 21.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not take part in a National Assembly election called by President François Mitterrand shortly after the Socialist victory last May. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was mayor of Chamalières until his election to the presidency in 1974.



President Francois Mitterrand, left, greeted Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Wednesday at the Elysee Palace.

Mitterrand and Schmidt Declare Geneva Arms Talks Must Not Fail

The Associated Press

PARIS — The superpowers must be warned about the consequences for Europe if the nuclear arms limitation negotiations in Geneva fail, the leaders of West Germany and France declared Wednesday.

Aides to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President François Mitterrand said that European defense was a major issue between the two leaders during the first day of the 39th semiannual French-West German summit conference.

The two-day conference will conclude Thursday with a joint communiqué that the aides said would illustrate the two leaders' concern about East-West tensions, high U.S. interest rates and the future of the Common Market.

"We took up the international political situation, notably East-West relations, Poland and security policies," Mr. Schmidt said after the two-hour meeting with Mr. Mitterrand at the presidential Elysee Palace.

Washington Supports Pipeline Compromise

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to prevent a major rupture with U.S. allies over the Soviet natural gas pipeline, State Department officials are backing a proposal that would permit 21 sets of General Electric rotors shipped to Western Europe before Dec. 29 to be used for testing the turbines destined for the pipeline project.

The face-saving formula, described by informed sources in government and industry, would stick to the letter of anti-Soviet sanctions announced Dec. 29 since no U.S.-made equipment would

actually be sent to the Soviet Union.

But it would permit companies in Britain, West Germany and Italy to go ahead with plans to deliver more than \$1 billion in turbines and compressors to the Soviet Union for installation in the 3,600-mile natural gas pipeline connecting western Siberia with Western Europe. European industrialists and government officials have said that the sales were vitally important to employment and economic recovery.

Under what industry sources describe as a "European solution," the European-built turbines would be installed in the pipeline as construction proceeded but without the GE rotors that serve as the movable parts.

Instead, rotors would be fitted into the turbines as fast as they could be supplied by a French company, Alsthom-Atlantique, the only European company licensed by GE to manufacture those parts.

The Reagan Cabinet has been unable to resolve its internal differences over the pipeline, and a final decision on how far the United States will go in delaying or blocking it rests with the president.

Officials at the Defense Department and the National Security Council reportedly want to delay or even block construction of the pipeline because of the increased Western European dependence on Soviet energy supplies.

However, the assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, Robert D. Hormats, said last week that the Western Europeans were far along in planning to supply equipment and receive natural gas from the pipeline.

"We are anxious to make our concerns felt, but there's no point in creating cracks in the alliance when alliance unity is needed for our strategy to get the lifting of martial law in Poland," he said.

Mr. Hormats, speaking to a private organization here, said that in his personal opinion, "I think the pipeline was a mistake."

"The real question is whether you rupture the alliance in order to prevent it," he said.

On Dec. 29, President Reagan, citing "heavy and direct" Soviet responsibility for martial law in Poland, announced economic sanctions that among other things prevented GE from selling rotors made in Greenville, S.C., and Schenectady, N.Y., to Western European firms under contract to the Soviet Union.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Group Leaves Hanoi After Talks

The Associated Press

HANOI — A U.S. delegation left here Wednesday after two days of talks with officials but obtained neither more remains of Americans killed in the Vietnam War nor took any apparent steps toward normalizing relations with Vietnam.

The two sides agreed that specialists of both sides would meet "when necessary" to deal with the issue of those still listed as missing in action and that Vietnam would send a delegation to a facility in Hawaii where investigations are carried out to locate and identify the dead.

Such technical meetings and a Vietnamese visit to Hawaii have occurred before, and this time the Vietnamese appeared to attach a condition to the agreements. "We have made it clear to the Americans that if they continue to use the MIA issue as a political weapon against us no progress will be possible," Dang Nghiem Bai, a Foreign Ministry official involved in the negotiations, said after the talks concluded.

Haughey Faces Challenge in Party

Reuters

DUBLIN — The former Irish premier, Charles J. Haughey, will be challenged as leader of the Fianna Fail party Thursday, and the winner could emerge as the next premier, party sources said Wednesday.

His opponents among the 81 Fianna Fail legislators, who are worried because he failed to win an overall majority in last week's inconclusive general election, will put forward a former justice and industry minister, Desmond O'Malley, to replace him, the sources said.

His critics said that Mr. Haughey's unpopularity has become a liability. The election, caused by the fall of Premier Garret FitzGerald's coalition over austere budget proposals, left Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael-Labor coalition with 78 seats, and the balance of power rests with three members of a leftist party and four independents.

Third World Split on Economic Talks

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Key Third World nations split Wednesday over whether to accept President Reagan's conditions for starting global negotiations on the economic woes of nonindustrialized countries.

Hard-liners led by Cuba and Algeria insisted at a three-day meeting called by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India that the Third World should reject the Reagan conditions, especially one that would ban discussions on a major aim of the have-not nations — to gain more power in international lending organizations.

Other nations, including Pakistan, urged a quick start to economic talks among all the nations of the world, even if the Third World is forced to compromise. Romesh Bhandari, the Indian delegate, said the 44 Third World nations meeting in New Delhi were firm in their commitment to global negotiations but flexible in their approach.

Workers Ignore Murdoch Dismissals

United Press International

LONDON — Clerical workers from The Times and The Sunday Times voted Wednesday to ignore the dismissals ordered by publisher Rupert Murdoch. A union spokesman said both papers would "grind to a halt" if the firings were enforced.

Mr. Murdoch gave 210 clerical employees two weeks' notice Tuesday after failing to obtain the 600 voluntary resignations he said were required to keep the papers operating.

While indicating more cuts would be made from the clerical staff and in other departments to reach his target of 2,000 employees, Mr. Murdoch appealed again for volunteers to accept his severance pay offer. But an official of the union that represents the staff said, "We've informed the company that we do not accept these dismissals."

Reagan Offers Economic Aid In Central America Turmoil

(Continued from Page 1)

"a rough figure of \$800 million." Mr. Brock added, however, that "it would be unwise to predict what might result" since the real aim of the program was to encourage the development of new job-producing industries in the affected nations.

The president stressed repeatedly that the program had been designed to promote development "on the strength of market-oriented policies and vigorous participation in the international economy."

But while his stress was on strengthening the private sector, he also conceded that the depressed financial condition of many governments in the region required that the tariff and investment-inducing measures be complemented by increased U.S. monetary aid.

In that respect, administration officials said that the planned \$350-million aid increase would bring fiscal 1982 economic assistance to the region to \$823.9 million, or \$403 million more than fiscal 1981.

Mr. Brock said the hope was that recipient governments would use the money to stimulate or create local industries, but he conceded that many were so hard-pressed financially that they would have to use the aid for debt service or other balance-of-payments problems.

Of the proposed \$350 million, about \$100 million was expected to be earmarked for El Salvador. Mr. Enders, while saying that specific country allocations have not yet been decided, said large amounts also would go to Costa Rica, which is on the verge of bankruptcy, and Jamaica, whose conservative government is pursuing economic policies that the Reagan administration regards as a model for the rest of the region.

Mr. Reagan and the other officials said eligibility for participation in the program would be based on negotiations between Washington and individual area governments.

Although the president added, "We seek to exclude no one," both he and Mr. Brock made clear that they would not be favorably disposed to helping countries that seek to interfere in the affairs of others, a clear indication that the invitation was unlikely to be extended to Cuba or nations such as Nicaragua and Grenada, which are described by administration officials as client states of Cuba.

Jordan Denies Ousting Syrian Military Attaché

United Press International

BEIRUT — Jordan has asked the Syrian government to withdraw its military attaché from Amman, according to a Jordanian newspaper report quoted by the Iraqi news agency Wednesday. But a Damascus, a Jordanian Embassy official denied the report, saying that "there has been no such order."

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Dustour said that the request followed the return to Amman four days ago of Jordan's deputy military attaché from Damascus.

et. This year, they speak of little beside a bipartisan approach, emphasized in meetings between Republican and Democratic leaders, who fear that both parties will be blamed if the economy continues to falter.

The tenor of two Senate hearings Tuesday suggested the problems faced by the administration.

"I believe the economic Dunkirk is here," Sen. Bennett J. Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, said at a hearing of the Senate Budget Committee. "We're on the brink of a depression," he added.

Sen. Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, said at the hearing that "I think there is almost unanimity that there has to be less defense spending."

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, the ranking minority member of the committee, urged a bipartisan approach to the budget by acknowledging that "The Achilles' heel of our economy is that we don't have credibility on economic matters."

At the White House, Mr. Gergen, the press spokesman, summed up the White House attitude: "The ball is very clearly in the court of the Congress right now."

Bomb Explodes in Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — The third bombing in Moslem West Beirut in less than 24 hours damaged a Lebanese militia headquarters on Wednesday. Police said three persons inside the building were wounded.

SEND FOR THE ULTIMATE MEETING IN SINGAPORE

There has never been anything like Raffles City in this century.

Two luxurious Westin Hotels open in 1986, along with the ultimate meeting space: two grand ballrooms and 40 other meeting areas that will total over 6,000 meters (65,000 sq. ft.)

For your free copy of

100, or London Telex 22144; Tokyo Telex 2224507.

WESTIN HOTELS IHT 2-24-82

4010150

Reporting the News From the Capital of Fear

Beirut Press Corps Faces Violence, Chaos and Nerve-Racking Logistics

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — In this battered city, there are bombings, kidnappings and political murders every day. Armed men of a variety of beliefs, factions and persuasions kill with little reluctance. There are no laws and no sanctions.

To work here as a journalist is to carry fear with you as faithfully as your notebook. It is the constant knowledge that there is nothing you can do to protect yourself and that nothing has ever happened to any assassin. In this atmosphere, a journalist must often weigh when, how, and sometimes even whether to record a story.

Against this background, Zev Chafetz, director of Israel's Government Press Office, charged in an interview earlier this month that Syrian and Palestinian gunmen had frightened the Beirut press corps out of accurately reporting events, including what he asserted was a "civil war" in Syria. Since then, Israeli representatives have been visiting executives of major American news organizations, news agencies and magazines to press their complaints about the Beirut press corps.

In the Middle East, facts are always somewhat elusive. But there is a pervasive belief among the Beirut press corps that correspondents should be extremely wary of incurring the wrath of the Syrian regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

To the spring of 1980, Reuters' bureau chief, Bernard Debusmann, was shot in the back by a gunman with a silenced pistol as he left a dinner party. He had received warnings through several channels that Syrian authorities were displeased with his reporting, particularly items on unrest in Syria.

Shortly before being shot, Mr. Debusmann had written an account of an assassination attempt against President Assad. The bullet missed Mr. Debusmann's spine by inches, and he is now reporting from another post.

Journalists' Lives

Almost immediately, following warnings passed on through the British embassies in Damascus and Beirut, the British Broadcasting Corp.'s correspondent to Beirut, Tim Llewellyn, and his backup part-time correspondent, James Muir, were evacuated to Cyprus. The BBC also had carried reports on the assassination attempt. The BBC no longer has a correspondent based in Beirut, but covers the Middle East from Cyprus.

Later, the correspondent for the French newspaper Le Figaro, Jorg M. Stocklin, was suddenly pulled out and the word about town was that he too had received a warning from the Syrians. In December, the CBS News television correspondent here, Larry Pintack, left Beirut because he feared for his safety.

Nevertheless, the Beirut press corps has managed over the last two years to report all the known major developments concerning Syria.

These included the fears of an attempt to topple the Western press, unrest and a harsh government crackdown in the cities of Aleppo, Hama and Hama; the clandestine terrorist campaign of the Muslim Brotherhood against the Syrian government; the sheltering by Syria of Palestinian dissidents named Abu Nidal who was waging a bloody war against the leadership of Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization; a thwarted coup plot in the military; and, most recently, the uprising in Hama and its suppression.

In addition, the periodic articles on the political situation that are filed invariably include the topics most irritating to the Assad government: the dominance of the Alawites, a minority of 11 percent, over the Sunni Muslim majority, and charges of corruption.

Hostile Environment

Unlike journalists in Israel, who can receive government press releases over a special telephone line, which rings simultaneously in all correspondents' homes or offices, journalists covering the Arab world operate in an alien and frequently hostile environment.

All of the countries they cover are, to varying degrees, closed, authoritarian, repressive societies. Statements from government officials are often fallacious or contradictory, or prove to be nonexistent. Logistics are maddening and nothing can be counted on to work.

In Beirut, these problems are compounded by the bombings and shootings carried on by so many groups that often no one is sure who is doing what to whom.

The French ambassador is machine-gunned on his way to lunch; the Jordanian chargé d'affaires is kidnapped from his bed; a major Arab publisher, bombed out of Beirut, returns from London for his mother's funeral and disappears on the way to the airport. His body is found in the trunk of a car, the right hand burned off with acid, a chilling warning to a generation of Arab journalists who write their articles in longhand. In all these incidents the

perpetrators escape through Syrian Army checkpoints.

In the chaos of predominantly Muslim and leftist West Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization, perhaps because this serves its political interests, has functioned more as a protector of journalists than as an intimidator. When Mr. Debusmann was shot, two bodyguards from el-Fatah, the main guerrilla organization, sat by his hospital bed until he could be evacuated. Senior U.S. diplomats freely acknowledge that their embassy could not function without Palestinian protection.

Work Can Be Dangerous

Chasing a story can be dangerous. In one incident cited by Mr. Chafetz, during a period of intensive Israeli air raids last spring, journalists got a report at about midnight that Israelis were landing near Damour, just south of Beirut. Five of them crowded into an old car driven by this correspondent and went down the coastal road to investigate, a venture many of their peers regarded as ill-advised.

The car was stopped by a group of guerrillas, brandishing guns and grenades, belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, one of the more radical factions. The guerrillas, who were somewhat excitable, having been bombed and strafed earlier in the day, took the journalists to their headquarters.

The situation was complicated by the fact that several of the group had been at a dinner party earlier in the evening given by this correspondent and wore jackets and neckties. As a result, various cards, passes and pieces of identification normally buttoned into work clothes had been left behind. After several hours, what had been a fairly cordial atmosphere turned suspicious when the guerrillas discovered a bulletproof vest belonging to this correspondent in the trunk of the car. For some reason, this greatly upset them.

The five correspondents were locked in tiny isolation cells, stripped, searched and interrogated to determine if they were Israeli spies. They were held for about 20 hours.

Meanwhile, their colleagues began a frantic search, located them, produced the missing identification papers and negotiated their release. When it was established that the five were not Israeli spies, they were released with ceremonies more time-consuming than they would have preferred. The incident was regarded as something of an embarrassment to all concerned.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumbblatt said.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he and Mr. Harada were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Harada said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumbblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Press Issue Is Raised in The Knesset

2 Israeli Politicians Allege Intimidation

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli parliament has taken up allegations that intimidation of Western journalists by Palestinian and Syrian terrorists in Beirut and Damascus has led to distorted reporting about Israel.

Two prominent Israeli politicians, Elisha Ben-Elissar, chairman of parliament's defense and foreign affairs committee, and Yehuda Ben-Meir, deputy foreign minister and a leader of the National Religious Party, Tuesday denounced what Mr. Ben-Elissar called "a long chain of acts of terror, intimidation and blackmail that has led to the state of fear in which Western journalists live and work in Lebanon and Syria, and because of which Israel is presented in the Western media in a twisted and distorted fashion."

Mr. Ben-Meir, speaking for the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said it was "time to break the conspiracy of silence and tell the truth about the systematic attacks by Syria and the PLO against the media and against freedom of speech and press."

The deputy foreign minister went on to quote at length from an article on the subject by John Kifner, Beirut correspondent of The New York Times.

Charges Repeated

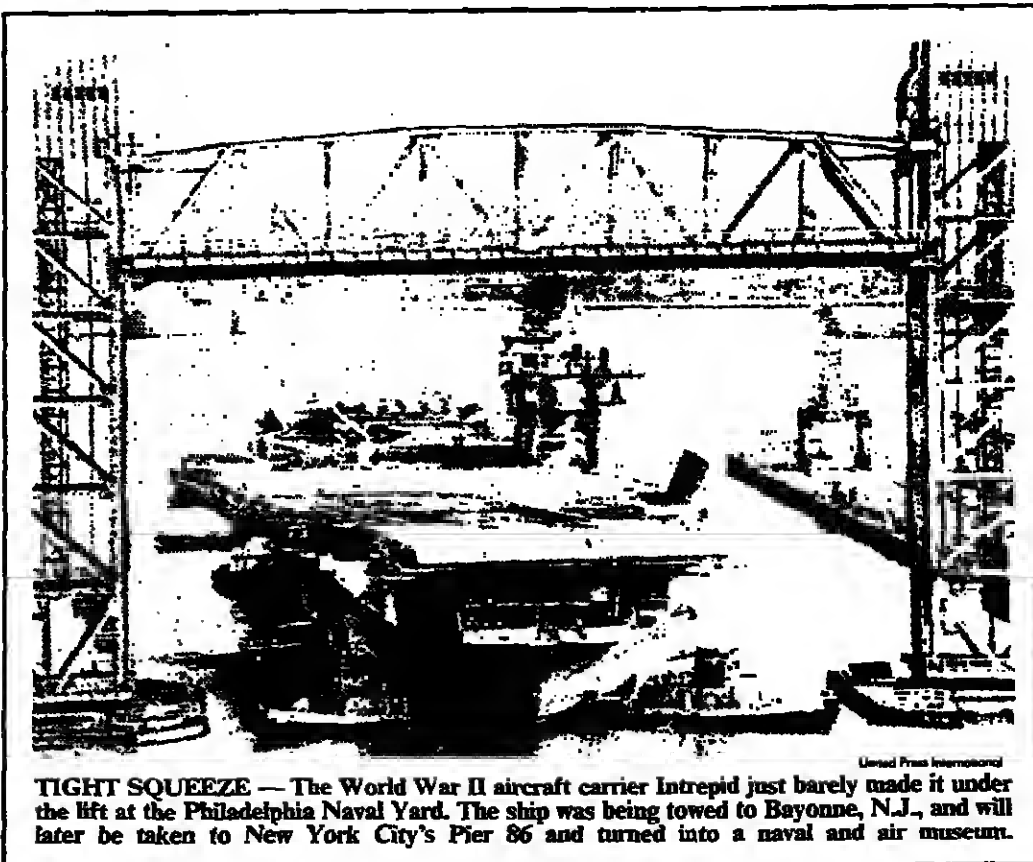
Mr. Ben-Elissar repeated charges made last week by Zev Chafetz, director of the Government Press Office, that The Times acted improperly in deleting from an interview with him criticisms of the detention last summer of five American correspondents in Lebanon. The report, which included two Times correspondents, Mr. Kifner and William E. Farrell.

Mr. Ben-Elissar asserted that "they were given a sheet of paper to write a last message to their loved ones." Both Times correspondents said that did not happen to them.

Mr. Ben-Elissar scoffed at a statement by Craig R. Whitney, deputy foreign editor of The Times, that "it is the policy of The Times to report difficulties encountered by its correspondents in pursuit of stories only when the difficulties themselves become news, and we did not consider this such a case, then or now."

Mr. Ben-Elissar said that on at least two occasions The Times had reported on difficulties encountered by foreign correspondents in Israel. He did not say what incidents he had in mind.

Parliament then voted to refer the matter to the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee for further discussion. This was a way of removing it from the floor and avoiding a full debate.



TIGHT SQUEEZE — The World War II aircraft carrier Intrepid just barely made it under the lift at the Philadelphia Naval Yard. The ship was being towed to Bayonne, N.J., and will later be taken to New York City's Pier 86 and turned into a naval and air museum.

U.K. Expert Says New U.S. Tank May Be Hailed as 'Real Innovation'

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Army's new M-1 tank, a center of controversy in its development and production, has received a qualified endorsement from a former British officer who says he believes that in time the vehicle's engine, a focus of the criticism, "may well be hailed as a real innovation." He added that the tank's speed performance and its fire control systems were commendable.

D.H.C. Jenkins, a former captain in the Royal Tank Regiment, drove the M-1 and the West German Leopard-2 in tests. Writing in the December issue of the International Defense Review, he conceded that both tanks had mechanical problems, but he said he believed these would be solved as crews and technicians gained more experience with them.

The review, published monthly in Geneva, specializes in analyses of Communist and Western weapons systems.

Mr. Jenkins's views on the M-1 are less harsh than those of the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, which has called for a delay in large-scale production of the M-1 because its engine requires "costly maintenance and frequent replacement." A total of 7,038 M-1s have been ordered at a cost of about \$19 billion.

Other Grounds

Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, criticized the M-1 on other grounds, contending that it has to stop for repairs every 43 miles and gets only a mile for every 3.86 gallons of fuel.

The prosecution immediately began what was expected to be several days of testimony.

When the prosecutor, Jack Mallard, ended his first cross-examination, Mr. Binder told Mr. Williams to a soothing voice: "You don't have to be upset now, son."

"I'm trying not to, but it hurts," Mr. Williams said.

Mr. Williams grew angry again when the prosecutor resumed his questioning.

"Is it not true," Mr. Mallard asked, "that you used the word 'dropshot' to refer to any young black who lived in a housing project?"

"No, man," Mr. Williams said. "Dropshot" can apply to anyone. To be honest, you are a dropshot."

Accuses Police of Lying

The defendant accused the police and witnesses of lying, saying, "With reward as large as this, I'd probably get out there and lie myself."

He called FBI agents "goons" and city policemen "Keystone Kops."

The nomination, which must be confirmed by the Senate, was attacked by environmentalists, who said they would fight the appointment in Congress.

A California official said the state originally had sought penalties against Aerojet for the pollution and could still settle with the company on cleaning up the site. He also said several individuals have filed private lawsuits alleging that their health suffered after the chemical got into their water supplies.

Reagan and Interest Rates

Interest rates remain mercilessly high, in violation of all precedents. The rates have twitched down a little this week, but not nearly as far as they should have if they were following the patterns of previous recessions. This departure jeopardizes not only the Reagan administration's economic plans but, far more important, a great many jobs and businesses. Why is it happening?

It reflects, for one thing, the strains inflicted by a declining inflation rate in a country where a lot of people had grown accustomed to high and continuing inflation. Inflation rewards the borrowers, particularly under the American tax system with its deductions for interest payments. A lot of businesses and, in fact, the economy as a whole had developed styles of operating that used a lot of credit. The Federal Reserve Board is now cutting down the availability of credit, and one result of a tight supply is wild bidding by companies whose existence depends on it. You might note that the true cost of interest depends on the borrower's tax position. For a profitable corporation with income tax liabilities to offset its interest burden, borrowing at the current prime rate of 16.5 percent still means an actual cost, after taxes and after inflation, of approximately zero.

But the larger reason for high interest is simply that people remember what happened the last time, and the time before that. The administration argues that a large deficit ought not to drive up rates and choke off the economy's recovery because that did not

happen after the 1970 or 1975 recessions. That is quite true. A lot of people in the financial markets lost huge amounts of money by underestimating the inflation generated in each of those recoveries. The present rates are public notice that they do not intend to make that mistake a third time.

After each of those recessions, interest rates dipped sharply. Then inflation surged, leaving investors with bonds and mortgages at interest well below the inflation rate — which meant that, in real terms, the lender was paying the borrower. After the first of those cycles, in the early 1970s, people generally attributed the whole experience to a concatenation of events — oil crisis, grain shortage, Watergate — but, reasonably enough, seemed unique. But after another inflationary recovery and another oil crisis in the late 1970s, the lenders got much more cautious.

Unfortunately, President Reagan's projections of enormous budget deficits for years into the future exacerbate all of the lenders' doubts and fears. If the Federal Reserve's monetary restraint remains tight, interest rates will stay high and there may well be no recovery at all from the recession. If restraint does not remain tight, inflation will take off again — producing interest rates higher than ever. There appears to be no middle course. That is why an increasing number of people in Congress rightly conclude that Mr. Reagan's present budget is not consistent with lower interest rates.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Instructive Aptitude Tests

The results of the Defense Department's vocational aptitude tests are hardly surprising. They reflect the familiar racial and ethnic disparities. The average scores for young whites were significantly higher than for young Hispanics, and the average for Hispanics was higher than for blacks.

A representative group of nearly 12,000 people between the ages of 18 and 23 took this series of aptitude tests in 1980. The Pentagon's purpose was to see whether the recruits coming into the armed services, in the absence of a draft, were representative in certain abilities of the whole population.

Disparities of scores on this scale, among large sectors of the population, are unhealthy and a reproach to a country that asserts equality of opportunity. The validity of these tests is, unfortunately, beyond dispute. As the Pentagon emphasizes, they do not measure intelligence or potential. But they accurately predict the probability that a person will succeed in a wide range of kinds of vocational training. Since differences of this magnitude are not consistent with American principles, what is to be done about them?

These test results also contain other disparities that illuminate the racial and ethnic ones. When the scores are broken down by region, New England is the leader. At the bottom of the list comes the South, including the Washington region.

The results also show a dramatically strong correlation between these young people's test scores and the number of years of education that their mothers received. That relationship is an emphatic warning that the

educational failures of one generation will continue to exact a toll in the next.

In reflecting on the racial and ethnic differences in performance on this kind of test, it is important to remember that they are not unrelated to the regional differences. The low score of a young man trying to join the Army today in Michigan may well be connected to the quality of education that a girl living in rural Alabama received in the 1940s.

To say that these effects are deep-seated is not to say that they cannot be remedied. Otherwise, since neither Adam nor Eve graduated from high school, the scores would be a great deal lower than they are.

If one is interested in the abilities of young people going into the military services in the year 2020, and whether the present racial disparities will still appear then, one should pay attention to the schooling of their parents, who are now in the second grade. These test scores sound a note of caution regarding Mr. Reagan's new federalism, with its emphasis on returning social policy to the states, for they draw attention to the strong national interest in ending severe differences in education from one state to another.

At a time when the country is increasing its defense spending and holding down just about everything else, these scores provide compelling notice that there is more to military strength than buying tanks. The distinction between a strong defense and the social programs is not quite so clear as you might think from listening to the current budget debate. The Pentagon has proved it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pregnancy: False Alarms

It has been a bad month for women who have put off having children. In a cover story, Time magazine said the birthrate is shooting up, and offered anecdotal evidence in the form of photos of radiant, pregnant celebrities. Social pressure: Hurry up, everybody's doing it. Then The New England Journal of Medicine reported on French findings that the ability to become pregnant after age 30 decreases more sharply than has been thought. Medical pressure: Hurry up, before it's too late.

But, in truth, the birthrate is not soaring. Neither has the biological clock suddenly started spinning faster. There are plenty of good reasons for becoming pregnant, but those two are not among them.

Time sees " portentous overtones " in the birthrate. It is the highest it has been in more than a decade. And it is going up, from 16.2 babies per 1,000 population in 1980 to 17.1 in 1981. So says Time. But those figures puzzle demographers. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics show a much different pattern. Highest in more than a decade? The birthrate was much higher in 1970 and 1971 than last year. And throughout, the rate has continued at a historically low level. If the birthrate went up at all last year, it was from 15.8 to, maybe, 15.9.

The number of births did increase last year. But the increase was slight, from 3,598,000 in 1980 to 3,650,000, and even that increase is easy to misunderstand. It does not

mean that women are having more children, only that more women are having children. The reason for that is simple: There are now many more women, products of the post-World War II baby boom. Their mothers had children early and often, averaging more than three. The daughters, more interested in starting careers, have put off children and are averaging less than two. In short, there are a lot more potential mothers but only a few more babies. Everybody is not doing it.

Neither should the new French research push women toward pregnancy. It suggests a decrease in the ability to have children after the age of 30, contrary to the common assumption that rapid decline does not start till 35. That is a hard assumption to test, considering complicating factors like husbands' fertility and frequency of sexual relations. The French study, of artificially inseminated women, was thus free of much complexity and is of considerable scientific interest.

Scientific interest, however, does not necessarily mean immediate social relevance. Should a 31-year-old who had planned to wait a few years before having children now feel compelled to rush things along? A look at the French findings suggests a calmer course. They show that 62 percent of the women in their early 30s became pregnant. For women over 35, the figure was 54 percent. A drop, but not one that dictates panic, or even more pressure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Evren's Changed Turkey Edges Toward Democracy

By Joseph Kraft

ANKARA — The generals who seized power in Turkey almost 18 months ago have put the country on the road back to parliamentary government. That much is acknowledged even by the deposed civilian leaders, former Prime Minister Ecevit and Suleyman Demirel, whom I saw without any trouble. "They'll make the timetable," Ecevit said of the promise by the generals to hold elections by early 1984.

But the democracy that is coming back is a far cry from the system that brought Turkey to the verge of economic bankruptcy and political chaos. This was made plain by the soldier who occupies the presidential palace, Gen. Kenan Evren.

Evren is a trim figure with a slightly avuncular manner. He had asked for questions in advance and had written out responses. But after the first question, the interview sailed along without further reference to the advance preparations.

Why wait until 1984 before elections? I asked. He replied that a Constituent Assembly was writing a new constitution. That job could last through summer. Then the document would be submitted to a referendum. If approved, it would then be necessary to frame a new law governing parties and another governing elections to

Parliament. That would take until spring 1983. The next summer will be given over to formation of new parties, selection of candidates and the campaign. The elections would probably be held in the fall of 1983. Just in case something went awry and caused delay, the deadline was fixed for early 1984.

The nature of the new constitution was the subject of the next questions. Evren said he did not want to pre-empt the Constituent Assembly, but he was sure the new regime would be different from the one that existed before the military takeover on Sept. 12, 1980.

Under the new constitution, he said, there would be a strengthened presidency with power to dissolve Parliament. Thus, the president will be able to break deadlocks, which in the past persisted for months as terror took over the streets, the economy sank and inflation soared.

I observed that in other countries, when generals tried to discipline law-enforcement agencies, hothoused colonels took over. I asked if the colonels didn't pose a danger in Turkey. Evren acknowledged that in previous military interventions, the lower ranks had led the upper ranks. But

civilian leaders then came up. I pointed out that Ecevit, who had been jailed and was recently released, and Demirel both hoped to return to politics at the head of their parties. I added that the parties, which had been banned, were given new life by a recent decree. Evren nodded, but then said dryly that "the chances of Ecevit and Demirel to be leaders of future parties are very slim."

His own future seems to be brighter. The speculation is that he will become president under the new constitution.

When I asked, he replied: "I will do what the people want me to do."

Questioned about charges of torture and other brutal practices in Turkish prisons, Evren acknowledged that there had been excesses. He cited several cases in which the responsible police officers had been identified, tried and sentenced to jail.

I observed that in other countries, when generals tried to discipline law-enforcement agencies, hothoused colonels took over. I asked if the colonels didn't pose a danger in Turkey. Evren acknowledged that in previous military interventions, the lower ranks had led the upper ranks. But

this time, he said, the army had acted as a whole, led from the top and with no breach of discipline beneath.

Turkey is a long way from being a pure democracy today. The military leaders maintain martial law, make arbitrary arrests, hold special military courts and put various kinds of pressure on the parties, the press and the universities.

But the way to reform is opening, not closing. Terror is over. Political extremism, both Islamic and leftist, is contained. Goods are plentiful, inflation is going down and a long-overdue liberalization of the economy is under way.

The NATO tie is staunchly affirmed, although efforts are also under way to cultivate new markets in the Middle East and, if possible, to compose differences with Greece. And all the while a sensible general, not subject to blackmail by colonels, keeps the door open for further progress toward democratic rule.

The present regime in Turkey not only seems to be worth backing strongly, it exemplifies the balance — between security and human rights, modernization and democracy, Europe and Islam — that the West should be encouraging elsewhere.

©1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Democrats and the Long, Rapid Haul to 1984:

Colorado's Senator Hart Counts on Ideas

Decentralization

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK — Walter Mondale has the Committee for the Future of America. Edward Kennedy calls his committee the Fund for a Democratic Majority. Ernest Hollings' friends have organized the Committee for a Competitive America. Sen. Gary Hart, the Colorado Democrat, has no such committee.

Yet despite his public contention that he is not running for president, all political reporters and most Democrats (including Gary Hart, when among friends) assume that he will.

He is commonly listed with Sens. Kennedy, Hollings of South Carolina, John Glenn of Ohio and Alan Cranston of California, former Vice President Mondale and former Gov. Renben Askew of Florida as among Democrats sure to go as far as they can in pursuit of the bully pulpit. President Carter's former all-evil-thing, Robert Strauss, should not be ruled out. Even Carter himself, some authorities on Potomac fever believe, might yet hear a call to renewed service.

That makes eight potentials, not even considering ambitious governors — Rockefeller of West Virginia, Rabbitt of Arizona, Brown of Kentucky.

By down the stretch of the 1984 primaries and caucuses, so the conventional wisdom goes, front-runners Kennedy and Mondale (assuming they survive that far) are likely to be challenged more strongly by Glenn and Hart than by any

By Tom Wicker

of the Democrats' other new faces. So why doesn't Hart have a committee? Because, he says, he plans a different kind of campaign (if, of course, he runs), concerned more with ideas and issues.

Every candidate promises a "campaign on the issues," but Hart's intent is more credible than most because Democrats generally concede their need for new ideas to remodel the kind of liberalism that Ronald Reagan so effectively de-

noticed; and because Hart has been one of the party's most active reformers. He believes that the perceived failure of liberalism and the hostility he thinks Reagan-style conservatism is beginning to earn will make 1984 unique in election year for ideas — one in which the public will be listening more than it looks, and judging what it hears in the harsh atmosphere of a decade of political disillusionment and economic trial.

Hart thinks it may be more useful to help develop a sound political program for Democratic congressional candidates (some are already using his ideas) than to appear for them at fund-raising rallies, as Mondale is already doing.

That approach, in the senator's view, would help unify the party around a set of ideas — for example, his stand on military spending and strategy. As a member of the Senate Armed Services Com-

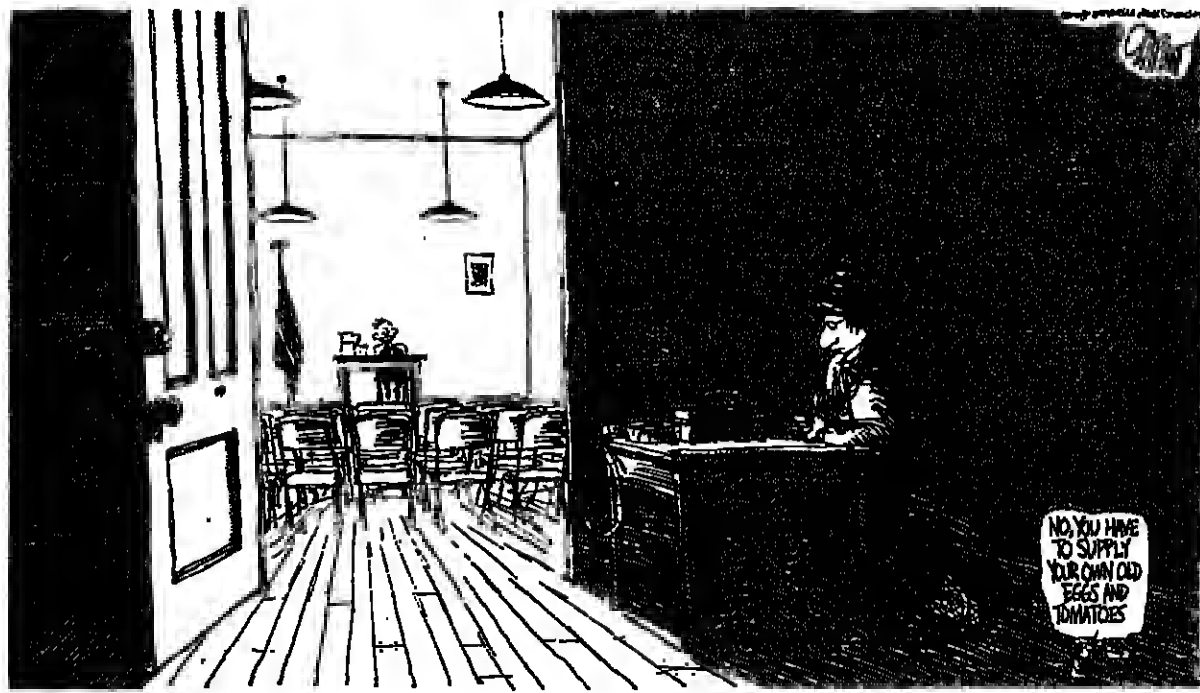
mittee, he has strong ideas for simpler and more reliable weapons, substituting "maneuver warfare" for the usual U.S. reliance on firepower and attrition, and breaking down the stifling bureaucracy of today's armed forces.

He would like to see campaign debate center on such ideas, rather than on the size of the military budget. And he is prepared to argue for strategic arms control as a necessary ingredient of security.

Hart is also proposing an "economic strategy for the '80s." Notably, it would replace the income tax, loopholes and all, with a simpler and more equitable "progressive personal expenditures tax" levied against a taxpayer's income plus borrowing, minus productive savings and investments. As a weapon against inflation, he advocates tax penalties for price and wage increases exceeding annual target levels by the 2,000 largest corporations — a system that would require no special bureaucracy to enforce.

Can such — or any — ideas provide the basic materials of a presidential campaign? John Anderson did not get far along that route in 1980, but Gary Hart will not have the frustrations of running an independent campaign. And he is prepared to gamble that both liberalism and conservatism will be perceived as failures by 1984, so that voters will be ready for a new man with new approaches.

©1982, The New York Times.



Ohio's Senator Glenn Stands in the Middle

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — A presidential candidate needs the characteristics of an astronaut and a sledgehammer. An astronaut, because running for office requires an abnormal combination of daring and attention to detail. A sledgehammer, because running requires an almost inhuman obstinacy.

John Glenn, who obviously is thinking of running, acquired the attributes of an astronaut by becoming one. Twenty years ago, on Feb. 20, 1962, he flew around Earth and, as is said, into the hearts of his countrymen. Whether or not he has attributes of the sledgehammer as well remains to be seen.

It is Broder's Law (named after its author, columnist David Broder, the Newton of the physics of politics) that anyone who desires to run for president, especially now that there seem to be more state primaries than there are states, reveals by his desire to run that he is too loony to be entrusted with the office. Broder's premise is that the desire to run may be public-spirited, but certainly is peculiar. Yet Glenn's claim is that he is almost abnormally normal.

A politician's first task is to solve his "name recognition" problem. No one ever solved it more expeditiously than Glenn with his short flight — America's first orbital flight. It made him emblematic of the zip, pep, vigor and general can-do spirit of the Kennedy years.

The secret of politics is generally to be, or at least to seem to be, muddling: in the middle of the road, and in the middle of the general range of human virtues and aspirations. It does not hurt to come

from the middle of the country, which Ohio can claim symbolically to be.

Beginning with the ninth president (William H. Harrison in 1840) through the 29th (Warren G. Harding in 1920), six presidents were elected from Ohio. Two others were born there. Harding caused the nation to put a moratorium on having Ohio presidents. Not even Robert Taft could break it.

Ohio is where the Middle West begins, yet it is a seaport for ocean-going shipping. It combines a strong agricultural economy with six major industrial centers, producing glass, rubber and steel — old smokestack industries. Glenn represents the "smokestack" Democratic Party, grounded in the issues and constituencies of classic industrialism.

It is not clear that full restoration of that America of the smokestacks should be an American aspiration. But Glenn also represents the tendency in the Democratic Party that was dominant when he orbited Earth. It has been in eclipse for 15 years, and its restoration to predominance within the party is to be desired, and not just by Democrats.

Glenn is a Democrat in the Roosevelt-Truman-Kennedy-Johnson tradition — a tradition exemplified by Pat Moynihan, Henry Jackson, Sam Nunn and Fritz Hollings, among Glenn's Senate colleagues. He sees no incompatibility between strong defense and strong social policies, no conflict between liberal social values and a nationalist, anti-Communist foreign policy.

This kind of Democrat, although representing a clear majority of the party's rank and file, has not represented the party at the national level since the decisive event of the party's modern history: the McGovern takeover in 1972. Glenn, a Marine pilot, is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He takes defense policy seriously enough to have organized an after-hours bipartisan study group that meets periodically for dinner and discussion. But even the best ideas depend for their effectiveness on some forensic competence. As a public speaker Glenn is a bit like Cream of Wheat: nourishing but not exciting.

Still, in 1980, when Democratic senators were falling like leaves in an autumn gale, Ohioans did not just re-elect Glenn, they conferred upon him a second term virtually by acclamation. He got 69 percent of the Ohio vote while Ronald Reagan was getting 52 percent.

Of course, Americans do not look at presidential candidates and Senate candidates in the same way. They seem to want their Senate candidates to be just folks, but they want their presidential candidates to be rather more Americans.

Since 1804, only seven presidents have won the White House without winning Ohio. In this century, only two presidents (FDR in 1944 and JFK in 1960) have done so. No Republicans have. That should be encouraging to this man of the middle, from the middle of Ohio — New Concord, down the road apiece from the home of the Wright brothers.

©1982, The Washington Post.

Feb. 25: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Court Backs Cancer Doctor

PARIS — The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has given its judgment in the action brought by Mr. George Crocker against Dr. Doyen for the return of the sum of 100,000 francs paid to the celebrated surgeon for the treatment of his wife for cancer. For the plaintiff it was argued that Dr. Doyen had held forth prospects of a recovery that he knew was impossible, that the remedy used was a secret one and therefore one disallowed by the rules of the medical profession, and that the doctor had not fulfilled the terms of his contract with Mr. Crocker. The court rejected all these arguments, declaring Dr. Doyen's good faith in the matter demonstrated.

1932: Row Over Titanic Program

LONDON — Broadcast of a dramatized version of the sinking of the liner Titanic, which went down with a loss of 1,513 lives in 1912 after striking an iceberg in mid-Atlantic, may be canceled by the BBC as a result of a series of protests. Chief among those protesting against the broadcast is the White Star Line, which owned the Titanic. "The whole idea," said one executive, "is contrary to ordinary good taste and feeling." Filson Young, author of the drama and one of the chief program advisers to the BBC, declares he will do all possible to have the piece broadcast. The play, he said, "shows how splendidly people can behave in the face of danger."

FDR and Finland

Regarding "Fortunate Finland" (JHT, Feb. 5) and why "the Finns have not been swallowed up, like the Baltic republics, or bound hand and foot, like Poland": It was because Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whom all and sundry seem so eager to praise on the centenary of his birth, was gracious enough in his talks with Stalin (with whom he believed he was on close terms) to allow Finland its independence outside the Soviet "sphere of influence" that was agreed upon at the Yalta conference.

There is no doubting that the United States and its European allies must present a united front to the Warsaw Pact countries. However, it should not be forgotten who, in his consummate naivete, was primarily responsible for giving the Soviets — so easy to roll back in their pre-revolutionary days, in 1945 — cause to blanch in these territories. It was the revered FDR. JAMES PRICE, London.

1907-1982

Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Chairman Co-Chairman

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F.R.S.
Nouveau 8 (333)112 199-181, av. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine
Tél. 01 47 12 12 45 Telex 40118 Herald Paris Cable: Herald
Paris Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer U.S. Subscriptions
over 825 years, second oldest English paper in the world
N.Y. 11101 F 1042 International Herald Tribune All rights reserved
Composition: Partridge Inc. 34-31
General Manager, Asia: Alan L. Brown 24-34 Haverhill Road, Room 1801 Hong Kong Tel. 5-23-56 18-7 Telex 0170 18772121

Lee W. Huebner Publisher
Philip M. Foiste Executive Editor
Walter N. Wells Editor
Robert K. McCabe Deputy Editors
Samuel Abt

Roland Pinson Associate Publisher
René Bondy Director of Finance
François Desmaisons Director of Circulation
Richard H. Morgan Director of Advertising

A U.S. Family in Turkey: No Fear Under Military Rule

By Marvyn Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Some Americans are made for export. Marvyn Howe, contacts manager for Boeing Services International in Turkey, and his wife Anita are that kind. The Albrights, who lived with their three children through the worst of Turkey's troubles, love the country and the people, and they say they are even thinking of retiring here one day.

"We never felt personally threatened, but in the end I was afraid somebody in the family could be a victim of terrorism by accident," Albright recalls.

Things had grown so bad by August, 1980, that he decided to send his wife and children back to the United States and requested reassignment. Three Boeing employees had been shot accidentally in Istanbul because they were riding in a United States military van. Two of the Albrights' Turkish neighbors had been assassinated. Thirteen Turks were killed when a terrorist machine-gunned a municipal bus near the U.S. military facility on the outskirts of Ankara. And Mrs. Albright, who was acting director of courses at the Turkish-American Association, had to slip out a back door of the building when an angry crowd marched on the most accessible symbol of U.S. presence shouting: "Death to America."

Then the Turkish armed forces took over on Sept. 12, 1980, and restored order. Things changed completely, Albright said, so he asked Boeing to leave him here indefinitely. His wife returned and went back to the Turkish-American Association to teach dance to women and resumed her painting and music. The children, away at school now, come home for vacations.

"We can go anywhere now without fear — there are no gangs, no murders," Mr. Albright said, adding, "I'm afraid we couldn't do that back home now."

Things are better for Boeing Services International too. Before, the company had trouble recruiting Americans for Turkey. Now, Albright said, "we're getting plenty of Americans and first-class people." Possibly the new U.S. tax laws for Americans working abroad are a help, but it's too early to say.

Services U.S. Bases

Boeing Services International is the largest American employer in Turkey, providing jobs for several hundred Americans and several thousand Turks. The company is the base maintenance contractor, supplying services to

the U.S. armed forces installations in Turkey. Unlike employees at some big U.S. concerns in other developing countries, the Boeing people do not live in special developments and compounds. They live in Turkish communities, mostly in Ankara, but are eligible for U.S. military privileges: the theater, hospital, movies, commissary, religious services and school.

Not all Boeing's Americans have adjusted as well as the Albrights. Some Boeing employees' families left because of fears of political violence or the lack of conveniences. And some bachelors stationed in some of the more isolated sites, such as Sinop on the Black Sea or Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey, have left because of lack of dating opportunities.

On the other hand, there have been a number of Boeing-Turkish marriages, and most have worked out well. Sometimes the American men become Moslems, to please their Turkish in-laws. There was even an "arranged marriage," a Turkish boss thought his Boeing contract administrator had been single too long and needed a wife.

Albright, who comes from Walnut, Calif., and studied Turkish for two years, arrived here in March, 1975, on his first foreign assignment, and felt right at home.

At 62, he is a trim and fervent jogger. He jogged through the period of insecurity and ran in the marathon in Greece in October, 1977, and again in 1980. "Do you realize we're living in Bible land?" he asks fellow Americans. He and his wife love exploring Turkey's historical sites in their 1969 Fiat sports car. Last summer they visited Ephesus, Aphrodisias, Sardis, Pergamum and Troy.

Albright's job is basically the same as it was in the United States. The difference is that my counterpart back home works in a completely structured environment, with all the necessary resources, personnel, equipment, support and services," he said.

Problems in Turkey

In Turkey, there are frequent power cuts, water shortages, poor communications, lack of heat and erratic traffic, he added. And there's also the difference in time, an eight-hour difference with Boeing Services International's head office in Cocoa Beach, Fla., and 11 hours' difference with corporate headquarters in Seattle. "The end of our day is the beginning of theirs, which means we are always waking each other at night, but it also means a certain autonomy," Albright stressed with obvious joy.

Anetta Albright, Minnesota-born, hadn't wanted to come to Turkey. She had married Albright at 19 and they had three children and at nearly 30, she decided to study medicine. She finished pre-med studies at Black Hills State, Spearfish, S.D., but was discouraged from continuing her studies in view of her husband's job and the children. She became interested in rehabilitation and worked at Fort Meade's Veterans Hospital and then was named director of an alcoholic treatment center in Cheyenne, Wyo. She was also involved in painting, music and dancing.

She came out to Turkey on Aug. 1, 1975, the day the United States declared the arms embargo against Turkey for its military intervention in Cyprus. This meant no more dependents, but Mrs. Albright stayed, and the children, aged 9, 10 and 14, came later. Shipments were halted and it took their household goods eight months to get here. The American commissary and base exchange were closed and the Albrights learned from the start to live on the local economy. The two girls went to a Turkish school and learned Turkish rapidly, while the boy went to the British Embassy school and picked up his Turkish from his friends.

Mrs. Albright learned Turkish playing Konkan, a card game, with five Turkish women. "Now I can converse with anybody, except real intellectuals," she says. She reads Turkish newspapers regularly.

Country and Western Album

Now with one daughter in Athens studying international business administration, the other graduating from high school in Spearfish, S.D., this year and her son in Buffalo, S.D., learning to be a rancher, Mrs. Albright has resumed her own many-faceted career. She has put on several dance, art and vocal shows, besides giving dancing lessons. She also plans to bring out her first country and western record album. She wrote the songs and did the production and financing herself. A Turkish musician did the arrangements. "Nobody knew country and western here and there were no banjo players around. But I have the inner belief that if you want to do something, you can, anywhere."

The Albrights live much the way they did in the United States. Mrs. Albright explained as she received a visitor upstairs in her studio, a splash of yellow paint on her nose. A maid comes in at weekends to clean their large and comfortable duplex apartment. "Lifestyle is knowing how to take every opportunity wherever you are," she said.

'Hobson's Choice' Is a Poor One

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There are several good reasons why Triumph Productions deserves a warm welcome to the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. In that most beautiful and historic of all West End playhouses they are now trying to establish a permanent company, one which would — and not too soon — give the commercial theater in central London some sort of dignity and continuity of purpose.

The idea of a West End repertory system has been tried before (most recently by a Helen Mootag company at the Lyric about three years ago) and has usually failed, at any rate in postwar times; but that is no reason not to go on trying, not at least if the West End is ever again to be anything more than a desert of old musicals and even older farces.

So much for good intentions. It then has to be added that in my view (though in fairness, I might add, not that of many other reviewers) their opening production is a qualified disaster. In choosing to revive "Hobson's Choice," the company has taken on not only the memories of a strop production less than a year ago at the Lyric Hammersmith (all the more haunting since it is played in precisely the same setting), but also those of a definitive National Theatre revival in the middle 1960s. Moreover, in casting their strongest commercial asset, Penelope Keith, as Maggie Hobson, the lass who galvanizes a husband and brings a father to heel within three short acts, the Triumph company and its director, Ronald Eyre, have achieved a feat much akin to casting the queen mother as Cinderella.

Keith, at least in her stage persona, could kill an army at 20 paces with a blow of her nose; it is therefore no surprise to find that she can deal with an alcoholic father and a recalcitrant husband, and yet the whole foundation of this play lies in that surprise. Once it is taken away, we are left with something very shaky indeed; it is not that Keith can't do the accent, which she can, or that in the right surroundings she is not a remarkable actress. Indeed it is hard to think of any other since Celia Johnson whom British theatergoers have taken so firmly to their hearts in whatever role she cares to give them.

But here, as Maggie, she is so palpably unbelievable that instead of a new rep at its best we are left with that worst of all old rep traditions, the one where the resident leading lady takes at random a new role each week and tries to squeeze herself into it regardless of suitability.

In this the centenary of Harold Brighouse's birth it is perhaps worth recalling what he was setting out to achieve in "Hobson's Choice." A founder-member of Miss Morniman's Manchester school of playwrights, he was also a staff writer on The Guardian and much concerned with the kind of social drama which in Europe became the province of Ernst Toller. At the other end of the cultural scale, it is possible to argue that a long-running success such as Granada Television's "Coronation Street" has its roots deep in Brighouse.

But a lot of his writing depends on extremely accurate character portrayal and it is really not enough as here to have Anthony Quayle, playing old Henry Hobson, offer a gentler and more ancient version of his legendary Stratford, 1950s Falstaff. Old Hobson, at least in the first act, has to be a genuinely terrifying character much after the fashion of old Barrett of Wimpole Street, if he has already effectively surrendered to Maggie when we first meet him, then there is no true conflict. Nor is there a viable last act in this Lancashire anthem for the emergent middle-class shopkeeper.

In "Hobson's Choice" there is a certain amount of "Pygmalion" (which came two years before it) and a very great deal of "The Matchmaker" (which came 30 years after it), but of the central players here only Trevor Peacock, in a marvelously Stan Laurelish portrayal of Willie Mossop, has got the mix exactly right. The rest of the production has a kind of basic adequacy and efficiency on which the Haymarket company can probably build in the months to come; but again and again this staging grinds to a halt when it comes up against its monumental error of star casting. With a part of which 15 years ago Joan Plowright gave the definitive rendering, Keith can do remarkably little; she is Maggie neither physically nor



Peacock, Keith and Quayle in "Hobson's Choice."

worth recalling what he was setting out to achieve in "Hobson's Choice." A founder-member of Miss Morniman's Manchester school of playwrights, he was also a staff writer on The Guardian and much concerned with the kind of social drama which in Europe became the province of Ernst Toller.

At the other end of the cultural scale, it is possible to argue that a long-running success such as Granada Television's "Coronation Street" has its roots deep in Brighouse. But a lot of his writing depends on extremely accurate character portrayal and it is really not enough as here to have Anthony Quayle, playing old Henry Hobson, offer a gentler and more ancient version of his legendary Stratford, 1950s Falstaff. Old Hobson, at least in the first act, has to be a genuinely terrifying character much after the fashion of old Barrett of Wimpole Street, if he has already effectively surrendered to Maggie when we first meet him, then there is no true conflict. Nor is there a viable last act in this Lancashire anthem for the emergent middle-class shopkeeper.

In "Hobson's Choice" there is a certain amount of "Pygmalion" (which came two years before it) and a very great deal of "The Matchmaker" (which came 30 years after it), but of the central players here only Trevor Peacock, in a marvelously Stan Laurelish portrayal of Willie Mossop, has got the mix exactly right. The rest of the production has a kind of basic adequacy and efficiency on which the Haymarket company can probably build in the months to come; but again and again this staging grinds to a halt when it comes up against its monumental error of star casting. With a part of which 15 years ago Joan Plowright gave the definitive rendering, Keith can do remarkably little; she is Maggie neither physically nor

As the brains bubble and Vegas freaks out and Kennedys drop like flies, Thompson's men try desperately to impress each other upon an uncaring world ("This is not just some dingbat we have here, it's my Samoan attorney") and the picture emerges of a latter-day, "Travels With Charley" in which somebody has inadvertently eaten the dog. It's a weird and very funny evening, excellently played by a cast (principally Peter Marinker, Stuart Fox and Jeffrey Chiswick) who clearly believe they are the Marx brothers on a crash indoctrination course in benzadrine.

The result is another of Stein's miniature triumphs, and one that augurs very well indeed for the new Lanchester, even at a time when the general pattern of the London pub-theater scene is one of retrenchment rather than expansion.

Shopping for Bargain Souvenirs in Russia Is Frustrating

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — If you find a bargain in Russia, that is probably where it will stay. Not that tempting buys are hard to find. Tourists who slip away from their tourist shepherds and into Moscow's commission shops — state-owned stores that sell on commission — are likely to stumble on shiny, pre-revolutionary samovars with authentic markings for as little as \$100.

At the commission shop on October Square, near the subway station, the tourist may stumble on such samovars in a corner of the store. Alongside may be a rich miscellany of antique chandeliers, brass desk sets, fine china, aristocratic leftovers and junk. The catch is that it is almost impossible to export things that Soviet authorities deem to have cultural value, at least within the time allotted to most travelers. By Soviet standards almost anything made before 1945, anything precious or semi-precious, rare or unusual, fine or simply old, has cultural value.

In recent years Soviet officials have become keenly aware that many Russian items avidly sought by visitors are relics of the past and of a quality now rarely matched in the Soviet Union. The officials have also learned that many antiques, most notably

icons and samovars, fetch considerably more on Fifth Avenue than they do in Dintons. So while a Muscovite may still be willing to part with grandmother's silver-clad icon or solid brass samovar for less than 100 rubles, the government is not.

A recent Soviet publication setting out regulations on the export of articles of cultural value runs to 24 pages; it includes long lists of articles, stamps and publications that cannot be taken out. For other items, export permits have to be obtained from the Ministry of Culture, which may slap on an export duty that would make the price tags on ornate czars' trinkets in Fifth Avenue's La Vieille Russie appear quite reasonable.

Caution With Customs

The final arbiter of whether an item carried by a departing tourist has cultural value or not is the customs agent on duty that day, and tastes in that branch of service vary widely. Among the more curious regulations, sometimes applied and sometimes not, is a ban on exporting books printed before 1975 — a measure passed to control the libraries taken out by emigrating Soviet Jews. This leads to another pit: Declare all items of value that you bring into the Soviet Union, including wedding bands and religious medallions, to ensure that on your departure a zealous customs agent does not

decide you are trying to impoverish Soviet culture.

The complexity of Soviet export regulations soon brings visitors to a conclusion strongly favored by their Soviet hosts: Shed souvenir dollars (or lire or francs or marks) at the hard-currency shops in every major hotel and elsewhere; shop personnel will take most major credit cards.

It may grate on the egalitarian instincts of some Americans to witness the veteran at the hard-currency shop door rudely chase away Soviet and Eastern European citizens — its ample store of goods rarely reaches the shelves of ruble stores — but most visitors chalk this up as a lesson in socialism and proceed inside.

The prices are no longer the bargains tourists used to rave about. Caviar, at 10 rubles (\$13.15 at the official exchange rate) an ounce, is still far cheaper than in New York. You can get it for still less under the counter at the hotel, but the hard-currency price includes the receipt without which the stuff cannot be taken out of the country.odka, at about \$12 a liter for Stolichnaya, is approaching New York prices, but you can choose from more than a dozen different kinds, including some flavored with hot pepper or buffalo grass.

Most of the items in the shops are mass-produced tourist trinkets — wooden replicas of St. Basil's Cathedral, dolls that open up

to reveal another doll and another and another, brightly colored trays, electric samovars (\$50 to \$120 and wired for 220 volts), amber jewelry, inexpensive watches, bone carvings, shawls, records and books.

The shapka, the Russian fur hat that has been a traditional souvenir of Moscow visits, may now be a luxury. In rabbit it is still reasonable at about \$23, but fox or beaver costs more than \$200.

Hand-Painted Boxes

Also treasured are the hand-painted lacquered boxes from the studios at Palekh, Khokhlov or Mstera. The Palekh boxes, considered the finest, start at \$140 for a tiny one and climb rapidly to \$600 and beyond.

Shopping in regular Soviet stores may produce few purchases, but for the visitor interested in sampling a bit of Russian life a tour of stores and markets in Moscow is a must. The chronic shortages of consumer goods force Russians to spend an inordinate amount of time standing in lines and scouring stores. Foreigners who grumble about the surfeit of Russians often fail to appreciate that struggling with long lines day after day — in order to fill up a market basket after a full day at work and between rides in jam-packed trolleys or buses — is not conducive to cheery gallantry or light-hearted banter.

Burmese Army Strikes Against Opium King

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

RANGOON, Burma — In an effort to capitalize on recent Thai military strikes against the Golden Triangle's leading opium warlord, the Burmese Army has sent three troop battalions to attack the drug kingpin's rebel force in the rugged mountains of eastern Burma, according to diplomats and Burmese sources.

The Burmese operation threatens to disrupt further the opium and heroin trafficking activities of the Shan United Army, a Burmese rebel group led by Ching Chao-Fu, who is regarded by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as the world's biggest narcotics dealer.

However, the splintering of the group of rebel Shan tribesmen, some foreign and Burmese sources fear, could also contribute to the growing involvement in the drug trade of the Burmese Communist Party, which is supported by China and is the biggest armed group battling the Burmese government.

The Thai attack on a Shan United Army stronghold in a Thai village deeply gratified Burmese authorities, who had been soured by

years of Thai inaction, the sources said.

Now the two sides are showing signs of dropping their long-standing mutual suspicions and moving toward some coordinated military action against the drug trafficking "armies" that also ostensibly seek independence from Burma for their tribesmen. The fertile Golden Triangle drug-growing area also includes some Laotian territory.

According to a U.S. narcotics official in Bangkok, the Thai strike against the Shan United Army last month was "pretty successful, but if there had been coordination with the Burmese it could have been twice as successful." As it happened, sources here said, there was no joint planning, and the Thai action came as something of a surprise in Rangoon.

In the raid, Thai Border Patrol backed by army troops, helicopter gunships and U.S.-supplied OV-10 counterinsurgency planes captured Mr. Chao's stronghold in a Thai village, forcing him and his heavily armed followers to take refuge across the Burmese border.

Besides prodding the Thais and Burmese toward cooperation, U.S. authorities are preparing an increased anti-narcotics aid program

for 1982. The level of the aid is to be raised to \$5.8 million this year from \$4.6 million in 1981. Officials in Bangkok said. Most of the money is earmarked for support and maintenance of 26 Bell Huey helicopters and several Fokker transport planes supplied by Washington under a 1974 agreement.

Communications Assistance

Other elements of the aid package are a classified communications assistance program and help in the government's efforts to make rural farmers substitute other crops for their opium poppies, officials said.

The supply of the helicopters, which were unarmed and meant to be used for transport, has drawn protests from tribal groups that claim the U.S. equipment is being used to suppress their quest for independence.

In the latest Burmese operation, which began at the end of last month, three battalions were sent to intercept Mr. Chao's forces in the border area, with other Burmese troops deployed in the vicinity as potential reinforcements, officials said. So far as is known, however, only one minor clash has resulted, leaving one Burmese soldier and two Shan United Army troops killed.

Mr. Chao and some of his estimated 3,500 troops reportedly are near an area controlled by the Burmese Communist Party. Following the attack on his Thai headquarters, Mr. Chao threatened to join forces with the Burmese Communists, a statement regarded as a negotiating ploy.

Most of the opium produced in Burma, which accounted for about 75 percent of the Golden Tri-

angle's 600-metric-ton harvest last year, comes from poppy fields in areas under the sway of the Burmese Communists. Until a few years ago, the party allowed groups such as the Shan United Army to buy opium from its area's villagers. But then the Chinese suspended financial assistance to the party in an effort to improve relations with the Rangoon government, and the Burmese Communists became major opium traffickers, according to diplomatic and Burmese sources.

Now the main question is whether the party will use its estimated 20,000 troops to try to take advantage of the Shan United Army's current disarray, diplomats said.

Mubarak Releases More Detainees Arrested by Sadat

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has ordered the release of 163 detainees, including three Christians, Coptic priests, on grounds that they no longer represent a security danger, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Those released Tuesday were among the 1,536 detained six months ago by the late President Anwar Sadat as part of a crackdown on religious extremists and political opponents. The release brings to 563 the number of prisoners that Mr. Mubarak has ordered to be freed since he came to power following Sadat's assassination in October. The arrests followed sectarian clashes between Moslems and Copts.

No explanation was given as to why authorities thought the released detainees no longer constituted a security threat. Health and humanitarian reasons were cited when earlier releases were ordered.

Earlier this month, a court suspended the Sadat decree that led to the mass arrests. It ruled that the late president had unnecessarily invoked a provision of the constitution that should only be used when the nation faces a "sudden and extreme danger."

The court said that this was not the case because Sadat invoked the clause nearly two months after the "alleged" sectarian strife ended. It said that those still under detention should be released immediately.

Chemical Workers Strike

ROME — About 200,000 Italian chemical workers began a 24-hour strike Wednesday demanding government aid for the industry, union leaders said.

Appeals Court Upholds Ban on Using Some Evidence in Reagan Shooting

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court here has upheld a lower-court ruling that oral and written statements it said the government had obtained unconstitutionally from John W. Hinckley Jr. may not be used at his trial on charges of shooting President Reagan.

Prosecutors have described some of the excluded evidence as "critical" to their hopes of proving that Mr. Hinckley was sane when he wounded Mr. Reagan and three other men last March 30. But they have indicated that they would still expect to have a strong case against Mr. Hinckley even without the evidence excluded under Tuesday's ruling.

The excluded material consists of statements made by Mr. Hinckley to federal agents a few hours after his arrest on March 30 and of several pages of notes that were taken from his cell in July.

The judges ruled that the federal agents' interview with Mr. Hinckley after he had asked to see a lawyer the day of the shooting violated his Fifth Amendment right against compelled self-incrimination. "If the individual states that he wants an attorney, the interrogation must cease until an attorney is present," the panel said. The appeals panel said prison

guards who read and seized from Mr. Hinckley's cell "several sheets of almost illegible handwritten notes bearing on alleged criminal activity" last July had violated his privacy rights under the Fourth Amendment prohibition of "unreasonable searches and seizures."

Clare Timberlake, First U.S. Envoy To the Belgian Congo, Is Dead at 74

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Clare Hayes Timberlake, 74, the first U.S. ambassador to the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) when it became independent in 1960, died Monday of an aneurysm.

During the year he held the post, the Congo was in a state of civil war, and a UN peacekeeping force intervened. In one incident, Mr. Timberlake shielded a photographer from a group of mutinous Congolese troops in front of the U.S. Embassy. The ambassador persuaded the troops to disperse.

After leaving the Congo, Mr. Timberlake was a special assistant to the undersecretary of state for political affairs. He then headed the advisory staff of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. From 1964 to 1965, he was per-

manent representative to the 17-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva. He was a member of the Foreign Service board of examiners when he retired in 1970.

Josh Malihabadi

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Josh Malihabadi, 84, a renowned poet in the Urdu language, died Monday of a heart ailment.

Oscar S. Stauffer

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — Oscar S. Stauffer, 95, founder of a newspaper and broadcast group that bears his name and a force behind Alf Landon's 1936 bid for the presidency, died Tuesday.

TWA First Class has that touch more class.



It's called Royal Ambassador Service.

We didn't find it easy to improve our First Class. But we did it by re-examining everything. And improving it. Now we call it Royal Ambassador Service.

A better class of service. We started, of course, with the Sleeper Seats on our 747s. They were specially redesigned to give improved, contoured comfort. Better for relaxing and sleeping, they recline a full 60°.

Food for thought. We want you to dine well, so we offer a choice of five entrées, varying according to flights. We include such dishes as Duck with mangoes and Lobster Thermidor. And we have a superb wine list — you can choose not only from classic French wines, but also from superb Californian Chardonnays and Cabernet Sauvignons like Mondavi and Freemark Abbey (4-stars in authoritative guides). Service second to none. All is served with distinction on monogrammed china, with a fresh flower on your table. Service is

discreet, attentive and friendly. You'll be presented with an elegant toilet kit, specially designed by Ralph Lauren, no less. Could we offer more? Your own check-in? Of course. A comfortable airport lounge? TWA Ambassador Clubs are at most international airports. Champagne before take-off? Indubitably. Try TWA's Royal Ambassador Service on your next flight. But be warned — it will probably spoil you for any other airline. See your TWA Travel Agent for full details.

You're going to like us

TWA

Argentina's 'Dirty War': A Hushed Madness That Does Not Pass

By Cynthia Gorney

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The boy is 6 years old and does not know where his parents are. He lives with his maternal grandmother, who tells him his mother went away to work in a foreign land. His paternal grandmother, Catalina de Guagnini, tells him his father was kidnapped and has not been heard from since.

She would like to tell him his mother was kidnapped also, that men abducted the boy and his father one morning in front of the boy's nursery school, that the boy's mother did not report to work that morning, that armed men came to the couple's empty apartment that night and placed a sign on the door saying "closed" — that for the four years since her children disappeared, Catalina de Guagnini has been obsessed every day and nearly every waking hour by the struggle to make the Argentine government account for them and for the thousands of other men and women who vanished without a trace and left this country with what feels like the stranger like a hushed and swallowed madness that does not pass with time.

She would like, one day, to tell her grandson that, but his other grandmother does not wish to talk about it.

"Every month of the year, on the coasts of South America, they were reporting bodies. It depended on the marine tides," Mrs. de Guagnini said, seated stiffly at the felt-covered dining table that dominates her small Buenos Aires apartment.

Her hands trembled slightly as she said this, but her voice was very strong. "This is the drama they must live with. I think that in this drama if they want the silence, it is because they have a real sense of guilt."

When she speaks of "them," she means the government security agents she believes took her two sons and daughter-in-law away in 1977. They were men who worked, according to relatives like Mrs. de Guagnini and to reports from such international organizations as Amnesty International and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Committee on Human Rights, by forcing people from their homes and offices into unlicensed Ford Falcons, driving them to police stations or secret prisons, torturing them with near-drownings and electric cattle prods and then imprisoning them, or killing them, or injecting them with sedatives, as some believe, and pushing them alive but unconscious from airplanes in flight.

When Argentine military men speak of "them," they mean the guerrillas who turned to violence in the 1970s — who shot to death former President Pedro F. Aramburu, who held Argentine and foreign businessmen prisoner for months while fringe relatives raised ransom, and who killed the 15-year-old daughter of Adm. Armando Lambruschini when they bombed his apartment in 1978.

To defeat the guerrillas, to keep Argentina from collapsing into bombed-out disarray, the military had to do certain unpleasant things, such as coming to people's houses in the night and taking them away. In the course of this necessary warfare, certain "excesses" may have been committed. That is the official explanation, and it is as far as the official explanation goes.

Between Mrs. de Guagnini and the military men there is a great deal of death, but no conversation. Mrs. de Guagnini writes letters, or lengthy petitions, on behalf of the relatives she works with; the government generally declines to answer.

Stories surface, many of them by now several years old, and make their way around: the boy who went diving in a lake and came up vomiting because he had seen headless bodies tied together at the lake bottom; the factory supervisors who gave security forces the names of troublemakers they wished to see disappear; the construction worker who quietly left the country after his crew unearthed a pile of freshly buried bodies and then covered them up because they did not know what else to do. Perhaps they are apocryphal. There is no official response. People pass them in confidence and then go on with their business.

"Discreet mantle of silence" is the term a retired Argentine general used last year. One does not talk about it. Between 6,000 and 15,000 people — the low number has been documented by relatives, the high number estimated by Amnesty International — vanished from their homes, so that friends and family have never had a body or a telephone call or a death certificate to establish whether they are alive or dead.

Newspapers for years refused to print advertisements in which relatives of missing people pleaded for information on their whereabouts. The nation's biggest news and picture magazines do not mention the missing people. No school will smother discussion of them, although almost every schoolchild did enough to remember probably knows of the disappearances; a foreign visitor, speaking recently to a roomful of bright high school girls, mentioned the missing people, and the girls stirred in their chairs and fell silent, as though the visitor had said something profoundly embarrassing.

The country has its catchwords. *Desaparecidos*: the disappeared. *Guerra sucia*: the dirty war. The dirty war has no public veterans. It is known who led the armed forces in shoot-outs with the guerrillas who tried to take the northern city of San Miguel de Tucumán; it is known who commanded the army and navy and led the "attack on subversion"; it is not known who put people into Ford Falcons and drove them away.

"They did it as a historical mission, and for this they had to violate the law," a recently retired army general said in the government office where he now works. "The thing was decentralized and in many cases done spontaneously. The government knows the names of 20 percent of those who died."

The general was told it would still be extremely interesting to talk to someone who had joined this fight — who had taken people away because he believed he had to.

"Nobody's going to do it," the general said. "Nobody says it to me. Nobody says it to each other."

The general was pressed about it again, and he put his arms on his knees and leaned forward, speaking softly. "You want someone to tell you, 'Well, I put a stocking over my head, I went to this family's house one night, I burst in and said, 'Where is such and such a boy,' I

lined the family up against the wall while I went in to get him. I covered his head and tied his hands in front of him. I took him down to a station and plunged his head in cold water over and over to make him talk about what he knows and whom he knows?"

The general was looking directly at his visitor, and squinting. "You want somebody to describe to you the moment when he squeezed the trigger and killed somebody by shooting him?"

The general shook his head, and did not say much more after that.

The worst time was four or five years ago, since then, under strict military rule, the violence in Argentina has gradually stilled. The streets, as government officials like to point out, are quiet. It is behind us, they will tell the inquiring foreigner, exasperation sometimes rising in their voices. It is done with. We have to rebuild.

But the country cannot leave it behind. Beneath every international condemnation of Argentina over the last five years, beneath the meetings in Geneva and the demonstrations before the Argentine Embassy in Paris, beneath much of the political tension that helps keep Argentina's now-discredited military government from pulling out and handing its economic shambles of a country to civilians — beneath all that, there are the men and women who vanished.

Every Thursday at mid-afternoon, silent men and women walk a slow circle below the palm trees in front of the government house. The women, who by now are known internationally, wear white scarves embroidered with the names of their children and the date they disappeared. Sometimes the police arrest them, or photographers who try to take pictures of them. Sometimes the police stand at intersections around the plaza and tell people they may not cross to go in. "For the moment, it is not permitted."

The military is afraid of trials, or reprisals, if civilians take power again. Nuremberg, it is said, is what they think about. Former President Roberto E. Viola caused a stir last March by saying, "If the Reich's troops had won the last war, the war crimes tribunal would have been held out in Nuremberg but in Virginia."

There is talk, now and then, of a law of *obvido* — forgetting.

"We would go along with a law of *obvido*," said an activist in the Peronist movement, the largest political movement in the country, and the one the military opposes most adamantly. "If there's anyone stupid enough to think you can forget because there's a law saying you have to."

It was winter, and a wood fire smoldered behind the Peronist's armchair. "They should be afraid," he said. "They're right to be afraid."

He put his finger to his temple, pointing. "Argentines hate for a long time," he said. "They can hate without talking about it, without showing it. It may take years before it comes out. But it will come out."

Quietly, in the voice of one who has learned to get the story out of the way, Dolly Rebay de Fernandez said. "My husband was a military adviser to the undersecretary of planning. He worked on various areas, especially the South

Atlantic. They had an employee in the ministry who had come in as a soldier — they had given him the position to help him out — and he got his sociology degree and went on working there. In 1976, on the 15th of December, there was a meeting in the secretary's conference room. They always took a 15-minute break. This young man came in, this employee, and left a portfolio on a chair. A bomb went off. Fourteen people died and 34 were wounded, most of them very badly. . . . A lieutenant who worked with my husband lost both legs; 29 years old, he's in a wheelchair now. . . . A navy captain had both legs amputated and lost part of his arms. . . . My husband was the last to die. He lived 12 days. Forty percent of his body was totally burned."

She wore a pink dress and sandals, and her voice echoed a little in the sparsely furnished room. Below the open window the Peugeot taxis swarmed down one of Buenos Aires' busiest streets. The women who sat with her, their faces impassive, had lost their husbands and sons in what seemed to them similar ways: a young army sublieutenant, shot to death in confrontation with San Miguel de Tucumán guerrillas; an artillery group chief, kidnapped by guerrillas in an attack on an arsenal and held captive for 10 months before he was shot to death in the back of a small truck.

"It always seems the *desaparecidos* are multiplying," Mrs. de Fernandez said. "You're always reading that there are more and more of them. Nobody asks why they disappeared. What did they do to provoke it? They act like they were wonderful people, poor, innocent people taken from their homes — as though the terrorism never did anything here. And our husbands, who defended the fatherland — they look like executioners, or assassins. What they were doing was defending themselves from foreign attack. Because you have to believe that it was foreign."

What of trials, due process, proof of guilt? "In a war you can't do that," Mrs. de Fernandez said. "In wars in other countries you don't make judgments person by person."

"They all carried false identification," said Hebe Solari de Berdina, mother of the slain sublieutenant. "They had so much false documentation."

"Three thousand guerrillas who showed up on the list of *desaparecidos* were found hiding out in France and other places," Mrs. de Fernandez said, and she showed an article from an Argentine newspaper, which cited an article from an extremely conservative Mexican magazine.

"If there were 200 *desaparecidos* and we found 199 of them, everybody would make the same big scandal about it," said Col. Gaston Fernandez, a big, dark-suited man whose son was the Berdina boy's best friend.

"I think in every war there have been *desaparecidos*," Col. Fernandez said. "It would be good to know how many bodies weren't found in Europe, in Algeria, in Vietnam. I've visited your Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He is a *desaparecido*."

Col. Fernandez spoke for a minute of the friendship between his son and the Berdina boy. Mrs. de Berdina stood quickly and left the room, her face working. When she came back she sat again in her straight-backed chair and said, "The only thing I can assure you is that if the guerrillas come back, we will fight them the same way."

In the narrow Buenos Aires apartment where Lilia Amparo Jones de Orfano lives with her husband, the fourth door on the left leads to the boys' bedroom. There are twin beds covered with gray plaid spreads, a night table with photographs pressed under the glass, two drawers full of folded socks and underwear, and a guitar in a black plastic case.

In the photographs the young men are mugging for the camera, both of them dark and curly-haired, one mustached. They have



Argentine troops searching for guerrillas in 1975.

been gone five years. When the OAS Inter-American Committee on Human Rights visited Argentina in September, 1979, the Orfanos was one of the 5,580 reports the committee received. This is what the Orfanos said:

The 25-year-old had coffee with his mother one evening, said he had to meet some friends, and overcame home. The 21-year-old took an apartment one day, and was seen being forced into a car and driven away. In between the two disappearances, Lilia de Orfano and her husband were taken from their home at 5 a.m. by men who forced themselves into the apartment and identified themselves as army. The Orfanos were blindfolded, taken to a group detention center, held for 10 days with the blindfolds still on and then released.

"I'm Catholic, you know," Mrs. de Orfano sipped coffee from a flowered cup in the dining room, with pajamas flapping on the clothesline just outside. "I pray every night. I speak badly to God because he allowed this to happen to my sons. And then I say no, because he has given me the strength to go on."

Her sons, like the sons of Catalina de Guagnini, were politically active. There are some *desaparecidos* relatives who believe their children or husbands had nothing to do with the Argentine left or the student movement, that their abductions were part of a monstrous net that took in infants and pregnant women and people with no political involvement, but these two women are not among them.

"Let them be judged," Mrs. de Guagnini said. "Let each be tried for whatever he has done that they can prove."

"We all have the right to think," Mrs. de Orfano said. "Everybody has the right to think in his own way. My kids, I tell you, never killed anybody. I am sure of this. They never planted a bomb."

"The daughter of Lambruschini, poor thing, they bombed her," Mrs. de Guagnini said. "But there she was. They took her body. They know all about it. I think the attackers deserve the same thing — to know where they are, and that they are there because they killed Lambruschini's daughter. Our problem is not one of guilt or innocence. Our problem is that every human being must know where he is, and why. There is no argument about a 'dirty war' that can justify what they've done."

Mrs. de Guagnini lives on a street where low stone and concrete buildings line up face to

face in the shade of trees that are now bright with summer leaves. On the corner a plump woman sells black blood sausages and stacked peaches and oranges. Mrs. de Guagnini lives alone; after 42 years of marriage, she and her husband separated a year and a half ago.

She rarely goes to movies or reads novels. She hates weekends. Days when she cannot work on the *desaparecidos* problem are scarcely endurable. Her colleagues are similar haunted women: a pediatrician who found herself unable to stand other people's children, a dress designer who lost "the grace of her hands," as Mrs. de Guagnini put it, and now runs mimeograph machines in the offices where the *desaparecidos* relatives work.

They believe some of the missing people are alive and being held secretly. Sometimes they use the present tense to talk about them, and sometimes not. "We talk in this uncertainty — in the 'who knows?'" Mrs. de Guagnini said. "But we proceed as though they were alive. There are people who have already mentally buried their children. It's very hard to go on living like this."

What if a list were published, finally, and it said their sons were dead? "I don't know," Mrs. de Orfano said. "What will I do? I don't know what I'll do. But staying here calmly, with my sons dead? The answer is no."

She sat on one of the plaid bedsprings, feet together in her plastic house slippers, gazing at the wall. "There are clean wars," she said. "A war against whom? Against anyone who thought? Against people who didn't think like them? If there was a 'dirty war,' it was there, because when they took my sons, my sons were in no war. Their only arms were paper and pens. The children they took with their parents were in a war? Contempt was making her voice unsteady. "Excesses," she said.

Dear Señor Orfano:
I have the pleasure of directing myself to you with regard to the letter of 2 Sept. 1976, addressed to this ministry, requesting information as to the whereabouts of Pantaleón Daniel ORFANO.

With respect to this matter, I bring to your attention the fact that the pertinent judicial authority wishes to convey that no records exist regarding his location, and that he is not in detention.

Capt. CARLOS RODOLFO DOGLICLI

WHEN YOU TELL 'EM BACK HOME WHAT FRANKFURT IS ALL ABOUT, SAVE A ROLL OF MARKS ON THE CALL.

Ah, the food in Europe! It's really something else. You'll sample the kinds of treats you wish you could share with the folks you left behind. So make their mouths water. Give 'em a call. But be sure to check these mark-saving tips first.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES
Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money. **SAVE WITH A SHORTIE**

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS
Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the

hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS
Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Have you digested that? O.K. Now pass the mustard!



Reach out and touch someone

Pakistan's Playboy-Turned-Terrorist Is Out to Avenge Bhutto's Execution

By Tyler Marshall

Los Angeles Times Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — In the heady days of the mid-1970s, when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was prime minister of Pakistan, his son Murtaza spent as much time on the London disco circuit as he did studying at Oxford.

But then, in April, 1979, the deposed prime minister was executed by Pakistan's martial-law regime and playboy Murtaza turned terrorist. Today, Murtaza, 27, and a younger brother, Shahmawaz, 23, lead a shadowy terrorist organization known as Al Zulfikar — The Sword.

Its principal aims are to avenge Bhutto's death and to depose the man who ordered him killed, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the general who heads the military government. Its tactics are those of terrorist organizations everywhere: arson, assassination and other forms of violence.

It is the only known group committed to the overthrow of the Zia regime, which the Reagan administration recently agreed to support with \$32 billion in aid.

Al Zulfikar was formed shortly after Bhutto's death and based itself in Kabul, in neighboring Afghanistan. Its members are said to be mainly dissident leftist students, a few former army officers and men who served the old Federal Security Agency, Bhutto's secret police. Most are from Bhutto's home province, Sind, in southeastern Pakistan.

Sources who have followed the development of Al Zulfikar believe that the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, provided financial backing for the group, and this is believed to have helped chill Pakistan's relations with Libya. An Indian magazine correspondent who interviewed Shahmawaz Bhutto in Kabul last year was told that Murtaza Bhutto had departed for Tripoli the day before to meet with Col. Qadhafi.

The group is also said to have received support from the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan, and thus, indirectly, from Moscow.

Murtaza Bhutto has boasted that there are several thousand Pakistanis in his organization, but diplomats in Pakistan and others familiar with the group say the number is probably no more than a few hundred.

A few members have reportedly been trained at camps in the Middle East operated by the Palestine Liberation Organization, but some who know the organization doubt this. They describe it as a group of ill-disciplined youths.

"Even with the weaponry they have acquired, they come across as an amateurish lot, seriously lacking the kind of professionalism and rabid fanaticism evident in the PLO," the Indian magazine writer said after a visit to the group's Kabul headquarters.



Murtaza Bhutto in a 1977 photograph.

The Pakistani government, however, is deadly serious about Al Zulfikar, for in the past year the organization has proved its ability to strike.

Pakistani authorities believe that Al Zulfikar was responsible for the bomb that exploded at a Karachi stadium last February killing two persons shortly before Pope John Paul II arrived to celebrate a Mass.

The following month, Al Zulfikar terrorists hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines plane and forced Gen. Zia to release 54 political prisoners and permit them to leave the country. Many of the prisoners were leaders of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Last Sept. 25, in Lahore, a four-man Al Zulfikar assassination squad gunned down a former member of Gen. Zia's Cabinet named Choudhary Zahur Elahi as he was driving to the home of a friend. Mr. Elahi is said to have had a souvenir the pen Gen. Zia used to sign Bhutto's death warrant. In the car with chief justice who convicted Bhutto of conspiracy to murder, but he survived the incident.

Pakistani authorities have attributed to Al Zulfikar a number of incidents, including a train derailment in which nearly 100 persons were killed.

After the assassination in September, the

government announced the arrest of more than 100 suspected Al Zulfikar members in Lahore. Other arrests and raids were made in Karachi and Rawalpindi.

Interior Minister Mahmood Haroon told Pakistan's Federal Council during a recent debate on internal security that 481 suspected Al Zulfikar members were under arrest and waiting to be charged with criminal offenses. He said the threat from Al Zulfikar was being brought under control.

Independent sources agree that the government has managed to infiltrate Al Zulfikar and to reduce its threat by arresting key members in recent months. One member of the Lahore assassination squad was arrested six days after the incident. A second was killed in a shoot-out with the Karachi police two months later.

Hideouts in Lahore and Rawalpindi have been raided, and many Al Zulfikar members have reportedly been picked up after crossing the border from Afghanistan.

Yet an Al Zulfikar assassination squad was flushed out recently in the course of a routine traffic check in Rawalpindi, underscoring the group's continued potential for disruption.

Gen. Zia's regime remains on the alert. Security in the capital, Islamabad, and in large provincial cities is visibly greater than a year ago, especially around principal officials in the military government. "There are a lot more guards around the homes of prominent people," a resident of Lahore said.

Ironically, Al Zulfikar's terror tactics appear to have narrowed any chance it may have had of deposing Gen. Zia.

When Al Zulfikar terrorists killed a young Pakistani diplomat in the course of the airline hijacking last year, a wave of revulsion swept the country. Because of the close ties of the Bhutto brothers to the major political party, opposed to Gen. Zia — a party run by the brothers' mother and sister — the public linked the act to more moderate anti-Zia forces.

Gen. Zia has encouraged this association, and it seems to have helped to dissipate popular resentment of his prolonged military rule.

Subsequent Al Zulfikar actions have also tended to rub off on Gen. Zia's less radical opponents, further tarnishing the negative public image of the politicians.

Also, the hijacking embarrassed Al Zulfikar's hosts in Kabul, exposing them as supporters of international terrorism. Some observers believe that at least part of Al Zulfikar's leadership may have moved to Libya.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani authorities are nervous, alert to the threat they insist they now control. "Senior police officers say they've broken the back of Al Zulfikar and disrupted its operational plan," a Western diplomat said. "But I'm not sure they feel this way in their hearts."

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**Hoescht Says It Will Keep Roussel Uclaf Control**

FRANKFURT — Hoechst, the West German chemical concern, said Wednesday it will retain the majority stake in its Roussel Uclaf French subsidiary under terms of the agreement reached with the French government on nationalization.

A spokesman, commenting on a statement by French officials in Paris that the French state will start at 34 percent and later raised to 50 percent, said this is not in the terms of the agreement. In the statement, Hoechst said "the agreement reached with the French government ensures that Roussel Uclaf will continue to be managed according to the principles of a private sector company with worldwide interests."

Hoechst now holds 57.9 percent of Roussel Uclaf. Hoechst said it is prepared to reduce its holding in Roussel Uclaf but will retain a majority. Hoechst said a new supervisory board will be established, nominated half by the French state and half by Hoechst, while the chairman will be a French appointee.

Alusuisse to Halve Dividend After Poor Quarter

ZURICH — Alusuisse, the Swiss aluminum company, proposed Wednesday to halve its dividend, saying that the fourth quarter of 1981 had proved worse than expected.

The company reported a group net loss of 52.3 million Swiss francs (\$28 million) in 1981 compared with a net profit of 135.2 million Swiss francs in 1980. The 1981 proposed dividend is 12.50 Swiss francs per nominal share and 25 francs per bearer share.

In a shareholders' letter of Nov. 18, Alusuisse forecast a substantial decline in earnings but still forecast a profit for the year as a whole.

Rolls in Engine Talks With United Tech and GE

LONDON — Rolls-Royce said Wednesday it has conducted talks with both United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney and General Electric aimed at securing one of the U.S. companies as a third partner in the Anglo-Japanese consortium developing the RJ-500 jet engine.

The consortium hopes a U.S. engine manufacturer will decide to join it by the end of March, a spokesman for state-owned Rolls-Royce said. The engine, designed for a new generation of 150-seat airliners, is being developed by Rolls-Royce Japanese Aero-Engines, which is comprised of Rolls, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

Texaco Claims "Significant" Offshore Discovery

NEW ORLEANS — Texaco said Wednesday it has made a "significant" natural gas and condensate discovery in the Gulf of Mexico about 85 miles southwest of New Orleans.

The company said it has a 100 percent interest in the well, which was drilled to a depth of 16,305 feet. The well tested 12 million cubic feet of natural gas and 877 barrels of condensate a day, the company said.

Receiver Nearly Certain DeLorean Can Be Saved

LONDON — The receiver appointed by the British government to save the DeLorean Motor from bankruptcy headed for financial talks in New York Wednesday "90 percent certain" that the Belfast-based sports car company can be salvaged.

"I believe they have a good business, a good car and a loyal work force, and there are many entrepreneurs around the world who would like to take an interest," said Sir Kenneth Cook, Sir Kenneth was called in last Friday to reorganize the firm and help pay off debts of £70 million.

However, Sir Kenneth said Wednesday that he would not be taking up an offer from Budget, Rent-a-Car, the U.S. car rental firm, to buy 1,000 cars immediately and 1,000 more over the next year. He said Budget had offered only \$20,000 per car. "At that price, they would make a fortune," he said.

Tin Crunch Appears to Crumple

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — As mysteriously as it appeared, the price surge that threatened to tear the tin market has seemingly receded.

In the past several days, the price of tin has fallen sharply, and dealers now say that the squeeze that was expected to materialize at the end of this week will probably not occur.

"It appears that crunch dates and squeezes and such were overplayed," said Bruce Leeming, a director of Rudolph Wolff & Co., dealers. "The bulk of the blood has been spilled some time ago."

Since July, mysterious buyers who are widely thought to be a consortium of tin-producing countries had been pushing the price steadily higher by amassing a stockpile estimated at 50,000 metric tons or more. The open market price eventually climbed to about \$9,000 a ton three weeks ago from \$6,550 a ton before the buying began.

It appeared as though that the tin market, which is centered on the London Metal Exchange here, was headed for a repetition of the silver crisis of 1980, when the Hunt brothers of Texas succeeded in temporarily driving prices up sharply by heavy buying.

But 10 days ago, exchange officials stepped in and set a limit of

£120 in daily penalties that would be owed for each ton not delivered by the contract date.

In addition, the officials said they had received assurances from dealers representing the purchasers that sufficient tin would be made available to prevent sharp price increases.

For these or other reasons, the price began to drop sharply. Wednesday, the "spot," or market, price ended the day at \$8,130 per metric ton, slightly below Tuesday's close. But Tuesday, the price fell \$225 from the morning to afternoon price fixings alone. On the day it closed \$520 lower.

"The whole thing has now become a non-event," said an official with the metal exchange. "The price is lower now, which is what we hoped would happen."

According to this official, the price is so low that no one who sold tin short in the past three months should face more than a minimal loss. But some dealers have said they took large losses in recent months when the price appeared likely to move steadily upward.

Another sign that the market was returning to normalcy was the narrowing of the unusual reverse spread between spot and futures prices. Ordinarily, futures prices are higher because when "backwardation," as the twist is known, occurs, holders of tin tend to sell their physical holdings for the higher price and buy a forward contract at the lower price.

At Wednesday's close, the difference between spot and three months forward prices had dropped to about \$395 a metric ton. At times, the gap has been as much as \$1,000 per ton.

Few tin experts, however, are willing to dismiss entirely the possibility that the market could face further disruption.

Hong Kong Removes Tax On Deposits**Bankers See Inflow Of Foreign Currency**

From Agency Dispatches

HONG KONG — Financial Secretary John Bremridge announced Wednesday the removal of Hong Kong's withholding tax on interest from foreign-currency deposits, a move bankers said would enhance the colony's standing as an international financial center.

The removal of the tax, which had been 15 percent for individuals and 17 percent for businesses, surprised Hong Kong banking circles.

Though they had lobbied for ending the tax, most bankers had expected Mr. Bremridge to take more time to study the proposal.

The financial secretary also announced in his annual budget speech that the tax on interest from Hong Kong dollar deposits was being cut to 10 percent from 15 percent. The steps were a continuation of the government's policy of liberalizing the banking sector.

Bankers said the most immediate effect of the tax changes would probably be to increase Hong Kong's importance in funding syndicated loans. Though most of the loans in the region are arranged in Hong Kong, the funding is frequently carried out in Singapore, which has an active Asian dollar market.

Though the measures are certain to increase the flow of foreign currency into the colony over the long term, banking sources cautioned that they did not expect an immediate surge.

Mr. Bremridge said the budget surplus for the year starting in April will be 7.7 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.3 billion). He predicted 8-percent real growth in gross domestic product and a drop in the consumer price inflation rate to 12 from 15 percent.

The secretary also announced some tax concessions designed to encourage capital spending. But, contrary to some expectations, he did not take any steps to increase taxes on motor vehicles, gasoline or gambling. Increased tax revenues from higher corporate profits should about offset the loss of the revenue from the tax cuts, he said.

New Moves for Mystery Buyer?

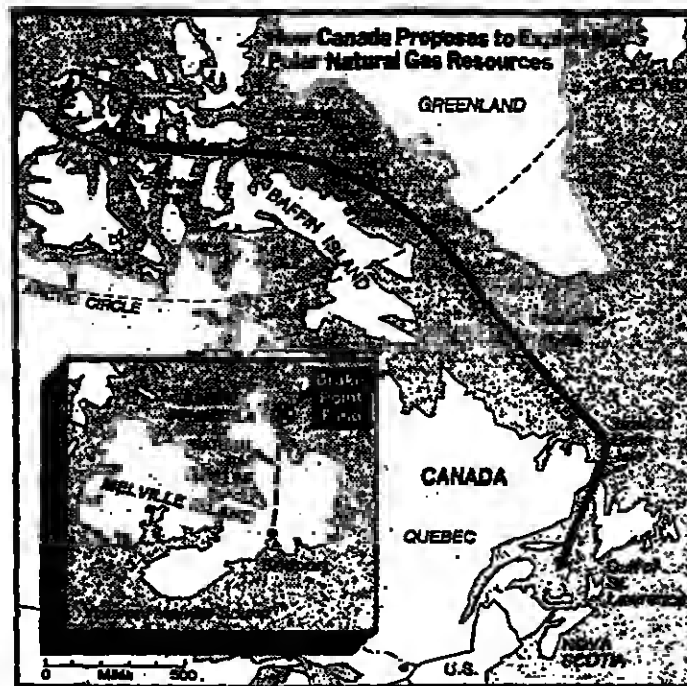
KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — The mystery tin buyer may stop leading tin Wednesday in the London Metal Exchange and demand deliveries to raise the tin price, industry sources here said.

The buyers, who have been leading tin for \$120 a day, the form of penalties paid for late deliveries in the current shortage, is expected to change his tactics to reverse the falling price trend of the last eight days on both the LME and the Penang market.

The sources said the buyer is expected to switch to buying three-month tin soon on the LME to keep prices high and to buy more tin in Penang.

The industry sources said a shortage is expected to prevail on the LME in April, May and June when dealers, fast running out of stocks, make fresh orders.

The tin price may pick up at the end of the year without the mystery buyer's support, enabling him to pull out of the market, they added.

**Canadian Project to Extract Arctic Gas Nears Start-Up**

By Henry Giniger

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — Less than 1,000 miles from the North Pole lies a rich field of natural gas that, by 1986, is expected to flow to homes in eastern Canada and, indirectly, to increase the supply of gas to the United States.

The Arctic Pilot Project, one of Canada's boldest attempts to exploit its northern resources, is in the final stages of approval, and construction is to begin when the National Energy Board and the government give the expected green light in midyear.

The project is being proposed by a group of Canadian companies led by government-owned Petro-Canada. The other partners are Dome, Nova and Melville Shipping, while Petro-Canada will produce the gas and TransCanada Pipelines will distribute it.

The gas, first discovered in 1969, lies under the northern Sabine Peninsula of Melville Island in the high Arctic. The field, known as Drake Point, contains proven reserves of nearly 6 trillion cubic feet. It has taken about five years to devise a system that will make exploitation feasible.

Wilbert H. Hopper, president of Petro-Canada, explained recently that "probably the most important aspect is the shipping — the development for the first time in history of a shipping system in the year-round in the high Arctic that will be valuable for gas and for minerals whose exploitation was not worthwhile when ships were able to operate only two or three months of the year."

A major stake in the project's success is Canada's ability eventually to recover up to 14 trillion cubic feet of natural gas on Melville and other islands of the high Arctic under economical conditions. Among other advantages, Mr. Hopper noted the technological and industrial benefits from new techniques that will be used, as well as the further affirmation of Canadian sovereignty over Arctic waters.

The gas will be piped under the permafrost-covered island to the south shore, where it will be liquefied. Then specially reinforced tankers will take the liquefied gas through 3,200 miles of icy seas to a plant either in Nova Scotia or Quebec, where it will be converted back to gas for distribution in the Maritime Provinces.

This will free an equivalent amount of gas from Alberta province for sale in the central and western United States.

Feasibility Study
The participants in the project, who have already spent 50 million Canadian dollars (\$41 million) on preliminary work, say they intend to go into the Canadian financial markets for loans totaling about 75 percent of the cost. Although there have been preliminary talks with lenders, financing will not be concluded until the hearings are completed before the Canadian and U.S. energy boards and the proposals approved.

The plan is being called a pilot project because it is small-scale, just large enough to prove the technical and economic feasibility of delivering Arctic gas by ship. The total cost of the project, including the southern terminals, is estimated at 2.7 billion Canadian dollars

and the delivery involves only 260 million cubic feet a day.

The biggest single expenditure, about \$800 million would be for two tankers, the first carriers of liquefied natural gas able to break through ice. The 1,300-foot-long, double-hulled ships would have ice-cutting keels and unusually high bows to ride up on top of the ice and crush it. There is no yard in Canada capable of building such ships, and thus they would have to be bought abroad and paid for, presumably, in U.S. dollars.

The route will take the ships from the terminal at Bridport, on the south shore of Melville, through the Viscount Melville Sound, Barrow Strait and Lancaster Sound into Baffin Bay, then south through Davis Strait into the Strait of Belle Isle, which separates Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The National Energy Board will decide whether the southern facilities will be built at the Strait of Canso, in northern Nova Scotia, or at Gros Cacaoua, Quebec, on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence River. A round trip is expected to take 33 days in winter and 16 days in summer, with each ship making 16 trips a year.

Pan Am Hopes for Late '82 Profit

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways, which has been losing about \$1 million a day, believes it has a chance to break even and perhaps report an operating profit this year.

C. Edward Acker, chairman and chief executive officer, told a group of reporters Tuesday that the recovery depended on getting further concessions from unions and on a modest upturn in air travel later this year.

He also predicted that the company, which has highly seasonal earnings, would have an operating profit in the third quarter, even if the current depressed traffic declined an additional 5 percent.

This would be a sharp turnaround for the company, which had an operating loss of \$348.4 million for 1981 and an operating loss of \$48.4 million for the third quarter last year.

However, the company had a net loss of only \$18.8 million for the year, primarily because of a pretax gain of \$364.2 million from its sale of Intercontinental Hotels Corp. The gain from the sale enabled the company to show earnings of \$281.5 million in the third quarter.

Mr. Acker said that he was also encouraged in the current negotiations for productivity gains with

NYSE Up Sharply in Final Hour

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — A late rally Wednesday pushed prices on the New York stock market sharply higher, with oil and blue chip stocks providing the leadership.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 13.79 points at 826.77. Advances led declines by around 1,037 to 478, and volume widened to 64.80 million shares from 60.10 million Tuesday.

The Dow average traded in a narrow range most of the day and was off about three points at mid-session. The average had been on just four points an hour before the close. But the market gained strength in the afternoon and rose sharply in the last hour following a cut in the broker loan rate to 14 1/2 percent by Continental Illinois.

Analysts said the cut in the broker loan rate, coupled with a late rally in the bond market, renewed hopes that interest rates may continue to ease.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai and co. also noted that the selling pressure earlier in the day was fairly limited and investors were encouraged by the abatement in selling. He said short covering then came into play as investors started to anticipate a turnaround.

Another source of strength was the sudden upturn in the oil stocks, which have been sliding for months due to a worldwide oil supply glut.

Six of the 10 most active stocks were in the oil sector, and Mobil, Texaco, Gulf and Atlantic Richfield all recorded turnover of more than a million shares.

Al Silber of Dean Witter attributed some of the activity to reports that the Iran-Iraq war is escalating, which could disrupt oil supplies and thus boost prices.

"Many institutional investors are reinvesting in the international oil stocks, which currently have price-earnings ratios at historic lows and are more sold out than the market as a whole," Mr. Silber said.

After the close, Chrysler reported that it lost \$66.9 million in the fourth quarter against a loss of \$235.1 million for the like period a year ago.

International Telephone & Telegraph reported its fourth quarter profits slipped to \$247.2 million against \$250.1 million last year. For the year ITT earned \$676.8

million against \$755.4 million in 1980.

In other news, American Telephone & Telegraph asked shareholders to approve an increase in the company's authorized number of common shares to 1.2 billion from 900 million.

In a proxy statement for the company's annual meeting April 21 AT&T said that based primarily on the projected sales of shares to AT&T's dividend reinvestment, employee savings and stock ownership plans "virtually all of the presently authorized shares will have been issued by the end of 1982." The last increase authorizing the issue of 150 million additional shares was approved in 1980.

CBS Inc. said its profit margins for its network broadcasting operations will be under pressure this year from rising production costs and the renewal of its contract with the National Football League.

Arvin Industries said its board authorized the repurchase of up to \$7.5 million of its common and preferred shares from time to time. It said the purchases can be made either on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The shares will be used to support employee benefit plans and other corporate purposes, it added.

Volcker Says Markets Fail To See Progress on Inflation

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Financial markets have failed to take into account the increasingly brighter outlook for inflation, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday.

"I think perhaps they are underestimating how much progress we are going to make on inflation," he said.

In separate testimony before the Senate Budget Committee, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said he believes consumer prices in January rose at about a 5-percent annual rate, or maybe "a shade lower." The figures for January will be released Thursday.

He said that in the last three months the rise in consumer prices had been running at about a 5.2-percent rate, and January's rate will be "in that area again."

Mr. Volcker said that if Congress reduces the budget deficit and the Fed maintains its tight monetary policy, the markets will be appeased and rates should decline. Interest rates may fall for several years once the economy begins to recover and inflation is brought under control, he said.

The Fed still anticipates recovery by midyear, Mr. Volcker said, adding, "I don't accept at all the proposition that interest rates have to rise as the economy recovers."

Meanwhile, the Fed came in for stiff criticism by James Tobin, 1981 winner of the Nobel prize for

economics. The Yale professor warned that the Fed's tight money policy — not big budget deficits — "will stop a new recovery before it gets very far."

"Given the Fed's monetary targets, an upturn in business activity this year is likely to raise interest rates further," he said. "Once again they will cut short the recovery, very probably at higher rates of unemployment and excess industrial capacity than in the brief interlude (from recession) last year."

Speaking at a Conference Board seminar in New York, Mr. Tobin asserted that placing the blame on federal budget deficits for high interest rates "is at most a half truth."

"Certainly the deficit for the current year is not responsible for today's high interest rates and is not crowding out anything," he said. Rather monetary policy brought the high interest rates; those rates crowded out investment and all kinds of interest-sensitive demand for goods and services. This collapse produced the recession and the recession ballooned the deficit for the fiscal year, he said.

"Thus it is not that monetary policy is colliding with fiscal policy — it is colliding with the economy," Mr. Tobin said.

Monetary policy, he added, "would block a full recovery whether the recovery was spurred by increased government spending on defense, private spending of tax cuts or stepped up investment or consumption."

"To achieve a solid recovery such as the administration projects, and to achieve it without astronomical interest rates and serious crowding out, we need an easier monetary policy and a tighter fiscal policy," he warned.

The Congressional Budget Office's latest assessment of the administration's fiscal 1983 budget is to be released Thursday.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 24, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

What are exchange rates for U.S. dollars? Today's exchange rates for U.S. dollars									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	Sc.	D.K.
American Express	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of America	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Montreal	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of New York	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Paris	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Rome	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Tokyo	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Vienna	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Zurich	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of London	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of San Francisco	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Seattle	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Portland	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Denver	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Chicago	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of New Orleans	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Houston	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Dallas	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of San Antonio	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Austin	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Fort Worth	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of El Paso	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Albuquerque	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Santa Fe	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Las Vegas	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Reno	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Sacramento	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of San Jose	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Fresno	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Bakersfield	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Modesto	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Stockton	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Merced	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Yuba City	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Porterville	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Hanford	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Corcoran	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Wasco	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Arvin	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Lemoore	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Madera	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Merced	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Yuba City	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Porterville	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73
Bank of Hanford	2.93	4.75	10.25	6.58	12.80	—	13.44	22.71	32.73

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

Results

70% Market Share

He cited official Japanese figures that show Japan's surplus with the United States in the trade of integrated circuits such as semiconductor devices narrowed to 700 million yen (\$2.98 million) last year from 2.8 billion yen in 1980.

Toshiba Dual

A Toshiba spokesman said his company will assist SGS-ATES in the field of the complementary metal oxide semiconductor chips, which enable a 16K RAM device to hold the same amount of information as the 64K RAM. The Italian company will in turn cooperate in sales of Toshiba's semiconductors, the spokesman said.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Closing Prices Feb. 23, 1982

[illegible]

Closing prices, Feb. 24, 1988

[illegible]

Non Banks

[illegible]

Feb 24, 1967

	A.M.	P.M.	
London	362.75	362.75	+
Zurich	362.01	364.50	+
Paris (172.5 killo)	362.84	362.71	-
Luxembourg	362.50		

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars in francs.

Closing Prices, Feb. 23, 1982

Shareholders in Canadian funds.		All quoted costs unless marked S.	
22222	High Low Close Chg.		
50000	9.94 27.16 -1/4		
20000	9.94 27.16 -1/4		
14000	9.94 14.94 -1/4		
10000	9.94 10.94 -1/4		
8000	9.94 8.94 -1/4		
6000	9.94 6.94 -1/4		
4000	9.94 4.94 -1/4		
2000	9.94 2.94 -1/4		
1000	9.94 1.94 -1/4		
500	9.94 .94 -1/4		
250	9.94 .47 -1/8		
125	9.94 .23 -1/16		
62	9.94 .12 -1/32		
31	9.94 .06 -1/64		
15	9.94 .03 -1/128		
7	9.94 .01 -1/256		
3	9.94 .00 -1/512		
1	9.94 .00 -1/1024		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2048		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4096		
0	9.94 .00 -1/8192		
0	9.94 .00 -1/16384		
0	9.94 .00 -1/32768		
0	9.94 .00 -1/65536		
0	9.94 .00 -1/131072		
0	9.94 .00 -1/262144		
0	9.94 .00 -1/524288		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1048576		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2097152		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4194304		
0	9.94 .00 -1/8388608		
0	9.94 .00 -1/16777216		
0	9.94 .00 -1/33554432		
0	9.94 .00 -1/67108864		
0	9.94 .00 -1/134217728		
0	9.94 .00 -1/268435456		
0	9.94 .00 -1/536870912		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1073741824		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2147483648		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4294967296		
0	9.94 .00 -1/8589934592		
0	9.94 .00 -1/17179869184		
0	9.94 .00 -1/34359738368		
0	9.94 .00 -1/68719476736		
0	9.94 .00 -1/137438953472		
0	9.94 .00 -1/274877906944		
0	9.94 .00 -1/549755813888		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1099511627776		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2199023255552		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4398046511104		
0	9.94 .00 -1/8796093022208		
0	9.94 .00 -1/17592186044416		
0	9.94 .00 -1/35184372088832		
0	9.94 .00 -1/70368744177664		
0	9.94 .00 -1/140737488355328		
0	9.94 .00 -1/281474976710656		
0	9.94 .00 -1/562949953421312		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1125899906842624		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2251799813685248		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4503599627370496		
0	9.94 .00 -1/9007199254740992		
0	9.94 .00 -1/18014398509481984		
0	9.94 .00 -1/36028797018963968		
0	9.94 .00 -1/72057594037927936		
0	9.94 .00 -1/144115188075855872		
0	9.94 .00 -1/288230376151711744		
0	9.94 .00 -1/576460752303423488		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1152921504606846976		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2305843009213693952		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4611686018427387904		
0	9.94 .00 -1/9223372036854775808		
0	9.94 .00 -1/18446744073709551616		
0	9.94 .00 -1/36893488147419103232		
0	9.94 .00 -1/73786976294838206464		
0	9.94 .00 -1/147573952589676412928		
0	9.94 .00 -1/295147905179352825856		
0	9.94 .00 -1/590295810358705651712		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1180591620717411303424		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2361183241434822606848		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4722366482869645213696		
0	9.94 .00 -1/9444732965739290427392		
0	9.94 .00 -1/18889465931478580854784		
0	9.94 .00 -1/37778931862957161709568		
0	9.94 .00 -1/75557863725914323419136		
0	9.94 .00 -1/151115727451828646838272		
0	9.94 .00 -1/302231454903657293676544		
0	9.94 .00 -1/604462909807314587353088		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1208925819614629174706176		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2417851639229258349412352		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4835703278458516698824704		
0	9.94 .00 -1/9671406556917033397649408		
0	9.94 .00 -1/19342813113834066795298816		
0	9.94 .00 -1/38685626227668133590597632		
0	9.94 .00 -1/77371252455336267181195264		
0	9.94 .00 -1/154742504910672534362390528		
0	9.94 .00 -1/309485009821345068724781056		
0	9.94 .00 -1/618970019642690137449562112		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1237940039285380274899124224		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2475880078570760549798248448		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4951760157141521099596496896		
0	9.94 .00 -1/9903520314283042199192993792		
0	9.94 .00 -1/19807040628566084398385987584		
0	9.94 .00 -1/39614081257132168796771975168		
0	9.94 .00 -1/79228162514264337593543950336		
0	9.94 .00 -1/158456325028528675187087900672		
0	9.94 .00 -1/316912650057057350374175801344		
0	9.94 .00 -1/633825300114114700748351602688		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1267650600228229401496703205376		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2535301200456458802993406410752		
0	9.94 .00 -1/5070602400912917605986812821504		
0	9.94 .00 -1/10141204801825835211973625643008		
0	9.94 .00 -1/20282409603651670423947251286016		
0	9.94 .00 -1/40564819207303340847894502572032		
0	9.94 .00 -1/81129638414606681695789005144064		
0	9.94 .00 -1/162259276829213363391578010288128		
0	9.94 .00 -1/324518553658426726783156020576256		
0	9.94 .00 -1/649037107316853453566312041152512		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1298074214633706907132624082305024		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2596148429267413814265248164610048		
0	9.94 .00 -1/5192296858534827628530496329220096		
0	9.94 .00 -1/10384593717069655257060992658440192		
0	9.94 .00 -1/20769187434139310514121985316880384		
0	9.94 .00 -1/41538374868278621028243970633760768		
0	9.94 .00 -1/83076749736557242056487941267521536		
0	9.94 .00 -1/166153499473114484112975882535043072		
0	9.94 .00 -1/332306998946228968225951765070086144		
0	9.94 .00 -1/664613997892457936451903530140172288		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152		
0	9.94 .00 -1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304		
0	9.94 .00 -1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608		
0	9.94 .00 -1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216		
0	9.94 .00 -1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432		
0	9.94 .00 -1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864		
0	9.94 .00 -1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728		
0	9.94 .00 -1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456		
0	9.94 .00 -1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824		
0	9.94 .00 -1/272225893536750770770699685945414569152		
0	9.94 .00 -1/544451787073501541541399371890829138304		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1088903574147003083082798743781658276608		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2177807148294006166165597487563316553216		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4355614296588012332331194975126633106432		
0	9.94 .00 -1/8711228593176024664662389950253266212864		
0	9.94 .00 -1/17422457186352049329324779900506532425728		
0	9.94 .00 -1/34844914372704098658649559801013064851456		
0	9.94 .00 -1/696898287454081973172991196020261290288		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1393796574908163946345982392040522580576		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2787593149816327892691964784081045161152		
0	9.94 .00 -1/5575186299632655785383929568162090322304		
0	9.94 .00 -1/11150372599265311570767859136324180644608		
0	9.94 .00 -1/22300745198530623141535718272648361289216		
0	9.94 .00 -1/44601490397061246283071436545296722578432		
0	9.94 .00 -1/89202980794122492566142873090593445156864		
0	9.94 .00 -1/178405961588244985132285746181186890313728		
0	9.94 .00 -1/35681192317648997026457149236237378062752		
0	9.94 .00 -1/71362384635297994052914298472474756125504		
0	9.94 .00 -1/142724769270595988105828596944949512251008		
0	9.94 .00 -1/285449538541191976211657193889899024502016		
0	9.94 .00 -1/570899077082383952423314387779798049004128		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1141798154164767904846628775559596098008256		
0	9.94 .00 -1/2283596308329535809693257551119192196016512		
0	9.94 .00 -1/4567192616659071619386515102238384392033024		
0	9.94 .00 -1/9134385233318143238773030204476768784066048		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1826877046663628647754606040895353756813216		
0	9.94 .00 -1/3653754093327257295509212081790707513626432		
0	9.94 .00 -1/7307508186654514591018424163581415027252864		
0	9.94 .00 -1/14615016373309029182036848327162830054505728		
0	9.94 .00 -1/29230032746618058364073696654325660109011536		
0	9.94 .00 -1/58460065493236116728147393308651320218023072		
0	9.94 .00 -1/116920130986472233456294786617302640436046144		
0	9.94 .00 -1/233840261972944466912589573234605280872092288		
0	9.94 .00 -1/467680523945888933825179146469210561744184576		
0	9.94 .00 -1/935361047891777867650358292938421123488369152		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1870722095783555735300716585876842246976738304		
0	9.94 .00 -1/3741444191567111470601433171753684493953476608		
0	9.94 .00 -1/7482888383134222941202866343507368987906953216		
0	9.94 .00 -1/14965776766268445882405732687014737975813906432		
0	9.94 .00 -1/29931553532536891764811465374029475951627812864		
0	9.94 .00 -1/59863107065073783529622930748058951903255625728		
0	9.94 .00 -1/119726214130147567059245861496117903806511251456		
0	9.94 .00 -1/239452428260295134118491722992235807613022502912		
0	9.94 .00 -1/478904856520590268236983445984471615226045005824		
0	9.94 .00 -1/957809713041180536473966891968943230452090011648		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1915619426082361072947933783937886460904180023296		
0	9.94 .00 -1/3831238852164722145895867567875772921808360046592		
0	9.94 .00 -1/7662477704329444291791735135751545843616720093184		
0	9.94 .00 -1/15324955408658888583583470271503091687233440186368		
0	9.94 .00 -1/30649910817317777167166940543006183374466880372736		
0	9.94 .00 -1/61299821634635554334333881086012366748933760745472		
0	9.94 .00 -1/122599643269271108668667762172024733497867521490944		
0	9.94 .00 -1/245199286538542217337335524344049466995735042981888		
0	9.94 .00 -1/490398573077084434674671048688098933991470085963776		
0	9.94 .00 -1/980797146154168869349342097376197867982940171927552		
0	9.94 .00 -1/196159429230833773869868419475239573596588034385504		
0	9.94 .00 -1/392318858461667547739736838950479147193176068771008		
0	9.94 .00 -1/784637716923335095479473677900958294386352137542016		
0	9.94 .00 -1/1569275433846670190958947355801916588772704275084032		
0	9.94 .00 -1/3138550867693340381917894711603833177545408550168064		
0	9.94 .00 -1/6277101735386680763835789423207666355090817100336128		
0	9.94 .00 -1/12554203470773361527671578846415332710181634200672256		
0	9.94 .00 -1/25108406941546723055343157692830665420363268401344512		
0	9.94 .00 -1/50216813883093446110686315385661330840726		

Feb. 24, 1962

	Close	Previous			
Montreal	292.16	290.75	IBJ 5/4-Nov 85	13 5/16	5-1
Toronto	1,676.00	1,658.00	Indo-Suez 5/4-85	14 5/16	7-1
			Indo-Suez 5/4-89	14 15/16	7-1
			Westernmont Bk 4-84	16 13/16	4-1
			KOP 6/4-83	15 11/16	7-1
			Kleinwort Ben 5/4-91	1 9/16	5-1
			Korea Ex Bk 7/8-85/88	18 5/16	4-1

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Valcours White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 23 32 55 - Telex 28 385

Pemex Claims Major Find Of Light Oil

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican state-owned oil company Pemex has discovered a big new offshore oil field containing light crude of "exceptional quality," a Pemex spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the new find was situated near other fields already in production in the oil-rich southern state of Chiapas, which produces about half of Mexico's current 2.75 million barrels a day.

No other details were available and no estimate of the possible new addition to the Mexico's proven 72 billion barrels of hydrocarbon reserves was given by Pemex.

On Tuesday, Pemex, responding to downward price pressure on its heavier grades of crude, said it would push to find and export more top-quality light oil.

"In a relatively short period, Pemex will reorient its program to exploit and refine light crude," a Pemex spokesman said.

Mexico's oil emphasis on light oil means Pemex would cut its spending programs in Campeche Bay, the offshore heavy oil field in the Gulf of Mexico that produces half the country's crude output, the spokesman said. Instead, Mexico would invest in exploring for light crude in areas near the border with Guatemala, he said.

Indonesia's 'Counterpurchase' Policy Irks Businessmen

By Robert Mahoney

JAKARTA — Indonesia's attempt to boost sagging non-oil exports through the so-called counterpurchase trade policy has caused confusion and even anger among many companies and international traders seeking to do business with the government.

Many members of the business community here said they expect the policy to prove so unworkable that the government will allow it to fade away quietly.

Introduced last month, the policy requires companies winning certain government-sponsored contracts to buy Indonesian goods — rather than oil and gas — equivalent in value to the equipment and materials they bring into Indonesia.

It is just one element in a package of measures aimed at halting the decline in sales of Indonesian manufactured goods and, more particularly, commodities.

Yet it has become the focus of widespread private criticism from foreigners who feel it is impractical and ambiguous, and likely to favor Japanese exporters who often have links with large trading houses ca-

More Issues Hit Euromart

LONDON — Prices of dollar-denominated straight Eurobonds held firm Wednesday, despite a new flurry of new issues bringing the total of new business launched this week to over \$1 billion.

Among the new issues, the World Bank's \$250 million of six-year notes, bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent and offered at 99 1/2 to yield 15 1/2 percent was quoted at 98-98 1/2 on a when-issued basis.

The Australian Resources Development Bank launched a five-year, \$100-million, offering an initial tranche of \$30 million, bearing a coupon of 13 1/2 percent, but priced at 93 1/2 to yield 15 1/2 percent. The notes were quoted on a when-issued basis at 92 1/2. The remaining \$70 million will be available to be "tapped" into the market for one year.

The Province of Nova Scotia is raising \$75 million through a seven-year issue priced at par and bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. The paper was indicated on a when-issued basis at 98 1/2.

A \$50-million, six-year offering from Burroughs Corp. is being offered with an indicated coupon of 15 1/2 percent and open pricing.

Dome Petroleum is offering \$50 million of seven-year floating rate notes. Interest will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate and will be sold in units of \$10,000. Each note bears two warrants, exercisable within 12 months, to buy seven-year fixed-rate bonds.

Major Steel Plant In Belgian City Shut by Walkout

LIEGE, Belgium — A strike by thousands of workers paralyzed the steel industry in Liege Wednesday. The workers were protesting job losses and a government wage freeze.

Work at the Cockerill-Sambre steel company, which has more than 14,000 employees, ground to a halt as strikers posted pickets outside the gates and blocked the Liege-Brussels railroad line.

The strike was called by the local branch of the Socialist trade union to protest European Common Market plans for restructuring the steel industry. Newspapers have suggested this could lead to the loss of 3,500 jobs in an area already hard hit by unemployment.

The unions are also unhappy at a package of government austerity measures announced during the weekend, which include temporary suspension of Belgium's wage indexing system that links wage increases to inflation.

The strike is expected to last at least until Friday, when the union has said it would meet again to decide whether to return to work.

U.S. Bailout of Thrift Industry Could Be Costly

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The problem of the ailing U.S. savings industry is approaching the ultimate crunch, and there are a variety of proposals as to how to deal with it.

By July 1, about 400 thrift institutions around the country will have negative net worths, generally indicating they are failing. Currently, only one or two failing thrift units are being merged each week, which means that by midyear there will be a big backlog of troubled institutions.

Thus, sometime soon, the government will have to deal with a situation involving a gap of several hundred billion dollars between the book and market values of home mortgages held by thrift institutions.

\$7.5-Billion Fund

Strong sentiment has developed in Congress for a bailout, and some of the proposals would be costly.

Rep. Ferdinand J. St Germain, for example, the Rhode Island Democrat who heads the House Banking Committee, has proposed a \$7.5-billion fund to assist the industry. Such sentiment has been growing even among such free-market senators as New York Republican Alfonse M. D'Amato.

In an interview Tuesday, Sen. D'Amato, a member of the Senate Banking Committee, said that Rep. St Germain's proposal "might not be nearly enough to deal with the problem." It might take \$20 billion of assistance at the "start," and "we're not talking about the eventual potential," Sen. D'Amato added.

Some analysts believe a bailout of the U.S. thrift industry — 4,500 savings and loan associations and savings banks — could cost \$100 billion or more.

The administration, however, denies that any bailout is necessary. It says that the thrift

industry's losses are basically balance-sheet problems and that it remains cash-rich and fully solvent. This is because the thrift units' greatest expense, and the one that has recently been primarily responsible for the balance-sheet losses on their income statements, is the historically high interest paid on deposits.

Nevertheless, about two-thirds of the interest paid never leaves the institutions, but remains as new deposits. Actual cash outflows are the result of deposit withdrawals, of inter-

est payments that are actually withdrawn, and of such overhead expenses as rent and salaries.

At most thrift institutions, including most of those that have been experiencing heavy income losses, cash flow remains strongly positive, primarily because of large monthly payments of interest and principal on mortgage loans. This cash inflow substantially exceeds cash outflow.

For this reason, the administration believes there is no immediate crisis. It has proposed that, to deal with the problem of negative net worths as a result of the balance-sheet losses, the federal insurance agencies inject additional capital into failing institutions through an exchange of promissory notes.

The insurance agencies, either the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures savings banks, would give a troubled thrift institution an IOU. If the institution were running out of cash, it could call on the IOU for funds. If it remained solvent, it would never have to call on the IOU, and the program would cost the government nothing.

To balance its books, the insurance agency would take an IOU of the same size from the troubled institution. Of course, if the thrift in-

stitution were to fail, it could not pay the IOU, and the government would lose whatever cash it had paid out.

But Treasury officials contend that this will not happen because interest rates will eventually decline sharply. At that point, the thrift institution would begin earning profits again, and, once its capital was brought to a satisfactory level, the reciprocal capital notes could be torn up.

Many bankers, economists and thrift industry officials, however, fear that such an approach may not be practical. The president of a major New York bank, for example, said he thought a swap of capital notes could work for a time but not indefinitely. Eventually, he said, depositors and other creditors of the thrift institution would lose confidence and withdraw their money.

While a fund such as Rep. St Germain's would entail substantial immediate outlays by the government, the administration's IOU proposal would have far lower immediate costs and perhaps none if the thrift industry's cash flow continues to be positive.

Most bankers say they do not know what the future holds, but they agree with a New York banker who predicted that "something will have to give pretty soon."

No matter how it is described, any plan, including the administration's, amounts to a bailout, either through an actual outlay of funds, or through a government guarantee.

The method used, however, can have an important impact not only on the federal budget but also on the market's perception of the government's willingness to come to the rescue of troubled sectors of the economy.

If the bailout appears to be extremely costly and if it appears that an effort is being made to save an outdated industry, the psychological impact on the capital markets could be more harmful than the actual cost.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Tokyo Hints Trade Accord On Financing

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan may support U.S. and EEC proposals to discontinue use of export-import bank finance for exports to advanced industrial nations, Trade Ministry officials said Wednesday.

They said such proposals are likely to be made next month at a meeting of representatives of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. The meeting will seek an arrangement on guidelines for officially supported export credits.

The EEC nations are understood to have already discontinued using funds from export-import banks or similar organizations for trade among themselves, the Japanese officials said.

The Japanese Export-Import Bank is supplying funds to finance exports to the United States, but the amount is very small, the officials said. Discontinuing the use of Ex-Im financing for this purpose would not have a big effect on Japanese exports, they said.

But the situation would become complicated if a proposal to reclassify the Soviet Union as a high-income nation instead of a middle-income nation is adopted. The Japanese officials said the United States has indicated it may seek the reclassification of the Soviet Union, which would then have to pay higher interest rates on financing for goods bought from OECD countries.

If this is adopted, the first proposal would have to be applied selectively, leaving a way open for continued exports to the Soviet Union with officially supported credits, the officials said.

Dutch Trade Surplus Falls

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Dutch merchandise trade recorded a 200-million guilder surplus (\$77 million) in December, compared with a 865-million guilder deficit in December 1980 and a 2.06-billion surplus in November 1981.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

REVENUE, PROFITS AND PER SHARE DATA FOR FOREIGN COMPANIES					
Japan		Year		1981	
		Revenue		2,370	
		Profits		174.3	
		Per Share		4.10	
Asahi Glass		1980		1980	
Revenue		473,880		471,880	
Profits		23,680		23,200	
Year		1981		Warner-Lambert	
Revenue		835.19		835.19	
Profits		41.34		41.34	
Per Share		0.52		0.52	
Sweden		1981		1981	
Revenue		16,190		16,190	
Profits		1,050		1,050	
Year		1980		1980	
Revenue		13,970		13,970	
Profits		970.0		970.0	
Year		1981		1981	
Revenue		3,379		3,379	
Profits		9.22		9.22	
Per Share		0.12		0.12	
United States		1980		1980	
Revenue		544.9		544.9	
Profits		36.7		34.0	
Per Share		0.48		0.45	
Kellogg		1981		1981	
Revenue		2,320		2,320	
Profits		20.9		20.9	
Per Share		2.54		2.54	
Year		1980		1980	
Revenue		2,350		2,350	
Profits		172.4		170.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1979		Revenue		2,340	
Profits		168.6		166.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1978		Revenue		2,330	
Profits		166.7		164.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1977		Revenue		2,320	
Profits		164.8		162.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1976		Revenue		2,310	
Profits		162.9		161.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1975		Revenue		2,300	
Profits		161.0		159.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1974		Revenue		2,290	
Profits		159.1		157.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1973		Revenue		2,280	
Profits		157.2		155.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1972		Revenue		2,270	
Profits		155.3		153.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1971		Revenue		2,260	
Profits		153.4		151.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1970		Revenue		2,250	
Profits		151.5		149.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1969		Revenue		2,240	
Profits		149.6		147.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1968		Revenue		2,230	
Profits		147.7		145.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1967		Revenue		2,220	
Profits		145.8		143.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1966		Revenue		2,210	
Profits		143.9		142.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1965		Revenue		2,200	
Profits		142.0		140.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1964		Revenue		2,190	
Profits		140.1		138.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1963		Revenue		2,180	
Profits		138.2		136.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1962		Revenue		2,170	
Profits		136.3		134.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1961		Revenue		2,160	
Profits		134.4		132.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1960		Revenue		2,150	
Profits		132.5		130.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1959		Revenue		2,140	
Profits		130.6		128.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1958		Revenue		2,130	
Profits		128.7		126.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1957		Revenue		2,120	
Profits		126.8		124.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1956		Revenue		2,110	
Profits		124.9		123.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1955		Revenue		2,100	
Profits		123.0		121.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1954		Revenue		2,090	
Profits		121.1		119.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1953		Revenue		2,080	
Profits		119.2		117.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1952		Revenue		2,070	
Profits		117.3		115.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1951		Revenue		2,060	
Profits		115.4		113.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1950		Revenue		2,050	
Profits		113.5		111.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1949		Revenue		2,040	
Profits		111.6		109.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1948		Revenue		2,030	
Profits		109.7		107.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1947		Revenue		2,020	
Profits		107.8		105.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1946		Revenue		2,010	
Profits		105.9		104.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1945		Revenue		2,000	
Profits		104.0		102.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1944		Revenue		1,990	
Profits		102.1		100.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1943		Revenue		1,980	
Profits		100.2		98.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1942		Revenue		1,970	
Profits		98.3		96.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1941		Revenue		1,960	
Profits		96.4		94.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1940		Revenue		1,950	
Profits		94.5		92.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1939		Revenue		1,940	
Profits		92.6		90.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1938		Revenue		1,930	
Profits		90.7		88.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1937		Revenue		1,920	
Profits		88.8		86.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1936		Revenue		1,910	
Profits		86.9		85.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1935		Revenue		1,900	
Profits		85.0		83.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1934		Revenue		1,890	
Profits		83.1		81.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1933		Revenue		1,880	
Profits		81.2		79.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1932		Revenue		1,870	
Profits		79.3		77.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1931		Revenue		1,860	
Profits		77.4		75.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1930		Revenue		1,850	
Profits		75.5		73.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1929		Revenue		1,840	
Profits		73.6		71.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1928		Revenue		1,830	
Profits		71.7		69.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1927		Revenue		1,820	
Profits		69.8		67.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1926		Revenue		1,810	
Profits		67.9		66.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1925		Revenue		1,800	
Profits		66.0		64.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1924		Revenue		1,790	
Profits		64.1		62.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1923		Revenue		1,780	
Profits		62.2		60.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1922		Revenue		1,770	
Profits		60.3		58.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1921		Revenue		1,760	
Profits		58.4		56.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1920		Revenue		1,750	
Profits		56.5		54.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1919		Revenue		1,740	
Profits		54.6		52.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1918		Revenue		1,730	
Profits		52.7		50.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1917		Revenue		1,720	
Profits		50.8		48.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1916		Revenue		1,710	
Profits		48.9		47.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1915		Revenue		1,700	
Profits		47.0		45.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1914		Revenue		1,690	
Profits		45.1		43.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1913		Revenue		1,680	
Profits		43.2		41.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1912		Revenue		1,670	
Profits		41.3		39.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1911		Revenue		1,660	
Profits		39.4		37.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1910		Revenue		1,650	
Profits		37.5		35.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1909		Revenue		1,640	
Profits		35.6		33.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1908		Revenue		1,630	
Profits		33.7		31.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1907		Revenue		1,620	
Profits		31.8		29.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1906		Revenue		1,610	
Profits		29.9		28.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1905		Revenue		1,600	
Profits		28.0		26.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1904		Revenue		1,590	
Profits		26.1		24.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1903		Revenue		1,580	
Profits		24.2		22.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1902		Revenue		1,570	
Profits		22.3		20.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1901		Revenue		1,560	
Profits		20.4		18.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1900		Revenue		1,550	
Profits		18.5		16.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1899		Revenue		1,540	
Profits		16.6		14.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1898		Revenue		1,530	
Profits		14.7		12.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1897		Revenue		1,520	
Profits		12.8		10.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1896		Revenue		1,510	
Profits		10.9		9.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1895		Revenue		1,500	
Profits		9.0		7.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1894		Revenue		1,490	
Profits		7.1		5.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1893		Revenue		1,480	
Profits		5.2		3.3	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1892		Revenue		1,470	
Profits		3.3		1.4	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1891		Revenue		1,460	
Profits		1.4		0.5	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1890		Revenue		1,450	
Profits		0.5		0.6	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1889		Revenue		1,440	
Profits		0.6		0.7	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1888		Revenue		1,430	
Profits		0.7		0.8	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1887		Revenue		1,420	
Profits		0.8		0.9	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1886		Revenue		1,410	
Profits		0.9		1.0	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1885		Revenue		1,400	
Profits		1.0		1.1	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1884		Revenue		1,390	
Profits		1.1		1.2	
Per Share		4.87		4.87	
1883		Revenue		1,380	
Profits		1.2		1.3	
Per Share		4.87			

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

280 000 +

Adresser lettre manuscrite, C.V. et photo à
Jan SOLANET - 3, rue de Monceau, 75008 Paris.

We now seek for our corporate offices in **PARIS**, a :

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yield	P/E	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yield	P/E
AAV	12.12	11.88	0.10	8.3%	14.5	IBM	125.00	124.00	4.00	3.2%	15.0
AAZ	11.12	10.88	0.08	7.2%	15.5	INTL	11.12	10.88	0.08	7.2%	15.5
ABC	10.12	9.88	0.06	6.0%	16.5	JNJ	101.12	100.00	2.00	2.0%	16.0
ABT	9.12	8.88	0.04	4.4%	17.5	KODK	91.12	90.00	1.00	1.1%	17.0
ABX	8.12	7.88	0.03	3.6%	18.5	MTB	81.12	80.00	0.50	0.6%	18.0
ACB	7.12	6.88	0.02	2.8%	19.5	NATL	71.12	70.00	0.25	0.3%	19.0
ACC	6.12	5.88	0.01	1.6%	20.5	NEC	61.12	60.00	0.10	0.1%	20.0
ACE	5.12	4.88	0.01	1.9%	21.5	NSR	51.12	50.00	0.05	0.1%	21.0
ACF	4.12	3.88	0.01	2.4%	22.5	ORC	41.12	40.00	0.02	0.0%	22.0
ACI	3.12	2.88	0.01	3.2%	23.5	PAC	31.12	30.00	0.01	0.0%	23.0
ACJ	2.12	1.88	0.01	4.8%	24.5	QAL	21.12	20.00	0.01	0.0%	24.0
ACK	1.12	0.88	0.01	9.1%	25.5	RAL	11.12	10.00	0.01	0.0%	25.0
ACL	0.12	0.08	0.01	12.5%	26.5	SAL	0.12	0.08	0.01	12.5%	26.0

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COYBEANS	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.46	+0.01
SOYBEANS	0.35	0.38	0.32	0.36	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEAN OIL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
FEEDER CATTLE	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
POK BELLES	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
FRESH BROILERS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
LUMBER	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WT. PLYWOOD	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WT. BILLS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WT. BILLS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WT. BILLS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

Other Stock Markets	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Amsterdam	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Brussels	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Frankfurt	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Milan	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Paris	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Tokyo	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Zurich	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

London Metals Market	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
High grade copper cathodes	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Copper cathodes	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Aluminum	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Zinc	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Lead	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Nickel	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Steel	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

London Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SUGAR	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COFFEE	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COCOA	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WHEAT	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

London	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
AA Corp	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Alfred Brew	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
255 lots of 30 tons	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

Paris Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SUGAR	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COFFEE	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COCOA	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WHEAT	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

London	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
AA Corp	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Alfred Brew	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
255 lots of 30 tons	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

Paris Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SUGAR	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COFFEE	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COCOA	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WHEAT	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

London	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
AA Corp	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Alfred Brew	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
255 lots of 30 tons	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

Paris Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SUGAR	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COFFEE	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COCOA	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WHEAT	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

London	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
AA Corp	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Alfred Brew	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
255 lots of 30 tons	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

Paris Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SUGAR	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COFFEE	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COCOA	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WHEAT	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

London	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
AA Corp	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
Alfred Brew	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
255 lots of 30 tons	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

Paris Commodities	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SUGAR	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COFFEE	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COCOA	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
WHEAT	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
COYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEANS	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.13	+0.01

COMING IN APRIL

BANKING & FINANCE IN ITALY

a special supplement by the International Herald Tribune

For advertising information contact:

Mr. Antonio Sambrotta
International Herald Tribune
55, via della Mercede
00187 Rome
Italy
Tel.: 6793437. Telex: 610161.
or your local IHT representative.

Bonn Gives Details Of '81 Borrowing

Bonn — Gross West German federal borrowing abroad totaled 26.9 billion Deutsche marks in 1981 after 20.6 billion in 1980, the Finance Ministry said in reply to a parliamentary question Wednesday.

Repayments totaled 4.1 billion DM in 1981, leaving a 1981 net borrowing total abroad of 22.8 billion DM, it said. No comparative net figure for 1980 was immediately available.

Gross credits totaling 13.6 billion DM were taken up from OECD countries, compared with 12 billion DM the previous year, while 4.5 billion DM came from the United States against 5 billion DM in 1980 and 6.8 billion DM from other non-OECD countries against 3.6 billion DM the year before, it said.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

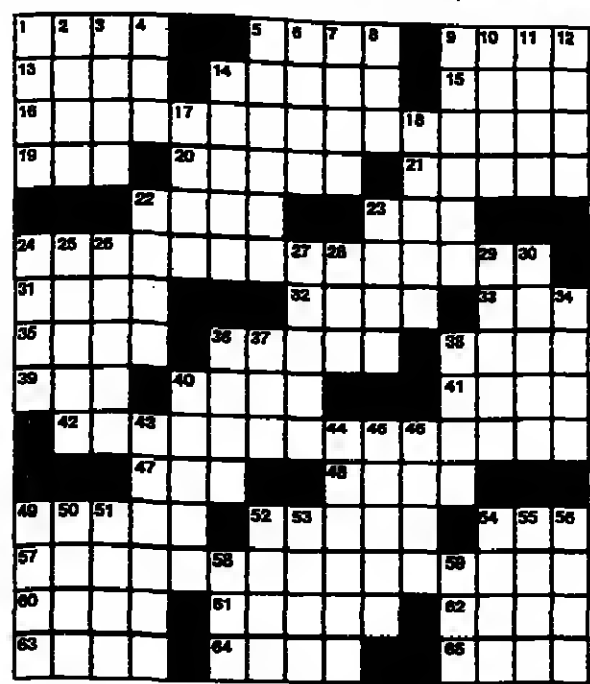
Floating rate note issue of U.S. \$125 million
february 1979/91.
The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on february 22, 1982 and set by the reference agent is 16 11/16% annually.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on february 22, 1982: U.S. \$89.11
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Helderich & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1017 BS Amsterdam.

CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Campus org.
5 Biotic, e.g.
9 Kind of school
12 Size of teeth
14 Sellers
15 Silverdome
16 Book by Agatha Christie
18 Opp. of WSW
20 Sloganeering
21 Feminine
22 The Kingston
23 Beverage for
24 Book by Victoria Holt
31 Not an eye
32 Not on the
33 Chitchat
35 Construction
36 Long, Leggy or
37 Graph or phone
39 (casual employee)
40 Meddler
41 Vened
42 Book by Norah
43 Lofy
47 Switch
48 South
49 Jerk

DOWN

52 Name
54 Footwear
57 Book by Taylor
60 Features on
61 Glove material
62 Hindu prince
63 Read the
64 Adjective for a
65 Israeli
66 Nominative unit
67 "Whose—?"
68 Acts on
69 Botanist; Gray
70 One of seven in
71 Across Berger
72 Most tender
73 La Société
74 Elbow
75 Across
76 Luncher
77 Team follower
78 Siamese
79 Dynasties
80 Twisted
81 Cousin of ogle
82 Melville
83 in the
84 Streets, 1980
85 Thrown away at
86 Loser to R.M.N.
87 Serf

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	14	57	4	Cloudy	
ALASKA	13	55	4	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	-1	30	-1	Foggy	
ANKARA	12	54	4	Overcast	
ANTWERP	12	54	4	Overcast	
AUCKLAND	24	75	28	Shower	
BAGDAD	30	86	25	Fair	
BARCELONA	17	62	5	Fair	
BELGRADE	2	36	-1	Snow	
BERLIN	1	34	-1	Foggy	
BIRMINGHAM	1	34	-1	Foggy	
BOSTON	4	39	-1	Foggy	
BRAZILIA	6	43	3	Foggy	
BUDAPEST	6	43	3	Foggy	
BUEENOS AIRES	25	77	17	Cloudy	
CAIRO	28	82	14	Cloudy	
CAPE TOWN	32	90	15	Fair	
CASABLANCA	14	57	4	Overcast	
CHICAGO	-1	30	-1	Snow	
COLOMBIA	-1	30	-1	Foggy	
COPENHAGEN	4	39	-1	Foggy	
COSTA MESA	4	39	-1	Foggy	
DALLAS	5	41	3	Shower	
DENVER	5	41	3	Overcast	
FLORENCE	10	50	3	Foggy	
FRANKFURT	1	34	-1	Foggy	
GENEVA	5	41	3	Foggy	
HONG KONG	22	72	14	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	27	81	16	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	9	48	3	Foggy	
JERUSALEM	9	48	3	Cloudy	
LA PALMA	18	64	15	Cloudy	
LIMA	27	81	16	Cloudy	
LONDON	5	41	3	Foggy	
LOS ANGELES	24	75	15	Fair	

Revisions from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 24, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of certain funds which are listed on the basis of their net asset value. International funds are listed on the basis of their net asset value. (U) = Unit Trust; (M) = Mutual Fund; (S) = Structured Fund; (I) = Investment Fund; (D) = Diversified Fund; (B) = Bond Fund; (E) = Equity Fund; (F) = Foreign Fund; (G) = Government Fund; (H) = Hedge Fund; (J) = Joint Fund; (K) = Key Fund; (L) = Life Fund; (N) = Non-Fund; (O) = Other; (P) = Private; (Q) = Public; (R) = Real Estate; (T) = Trust; (V) = Variable; (W) = With; (X) = Without; (Y) = Yes; (N) = No.			UNIT CAPITAL OF SWITZERLAND		
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd			UNIT CAPITAL OF SWITZERLAND		
(1) Banker	\$5.25	100	(1) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Banker	\$5.25	100	(2) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Banker	\$5.25	100	(3) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(4) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(5) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(6) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(7) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(8) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(9) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(10) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(11) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(12) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(13) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(14) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(15) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(16) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(17) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(18) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(19) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(20) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(21) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(22) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(23) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(24) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(25) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(26) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(27) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(28) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(29) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(30) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(31) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(32) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(33) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(34) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(35) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(36) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(37) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(38) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(39) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(40) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(41) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(42) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(43) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(44) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(45) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(46) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(47) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(48) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(49) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(50) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(51) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(52) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(53) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(54) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(55) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(56) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(57) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(58) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(59) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(60) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(61) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(62) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(63) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(64) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(65) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(66) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(67) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(68) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(69) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(70) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(71) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(72) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(73) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(74) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(75) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(76) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(77) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(78) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(79) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(80) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(81) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(82) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(83) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(84) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(85) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(86) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(87) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(88) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(89) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(90) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(91) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(92) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(93) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(94) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(95) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(96) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(97) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(98) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(99) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(100) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(101) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(102) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(103) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(104) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(105) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(106) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(107) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(108) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(109) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(110) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(111) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(112) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(113) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(114) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(115) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(116) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(117) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(118) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(119) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(120) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(121) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(122) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(123) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(124) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(125) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(126) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(127) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(128) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(129) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(130) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(131) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(132) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(133) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(134) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(135) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(136) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(137) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(138) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(139) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(140) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(141) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(142) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(143) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(144) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(145) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(146) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(147) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(148) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(149) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(150) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(151) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(152) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(153) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(154) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(155) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(156) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(157) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(158) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(159) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(160) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(161) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(162) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(163) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(164) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(165) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(166) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(167) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(168) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(169) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(170) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(171) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(172) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(173) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(174) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(175) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(176) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(177) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(178) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(179) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(180) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(181) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(182) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(183) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(184) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(185) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(186) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(187) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(188) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(189) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(190) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(191) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(192) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(193) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(194) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(195) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(196) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(197) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(198) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(199) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(200) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(201) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(202) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(203) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(204) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(1) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(205) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(2) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(206) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
(3) Bank of America	\$5.25	100	(207) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100
BANK OF AMERICA	\$5.25	100	(208) Anglo Swiss	\$5.25	100

Twist Mandate and Membership: NCAA Walks Fine Line and Steps on Some Toes

SHAWNEE MISSION, Kan. — The National Collegiate Athletic Association, citing numerous violations, has placed the University of California-Los Angeles basketball program on two years' probation and has ordered the Bruins to return their second-place trophy from the 1980 national collegiate tournament.

— From The Los Angeles Times, Dec. 9, 1981

By Bill Shirley
Los Angeles Times Staff

SHAWNEE MISSION, Kan. — Because the school penalized was a major institution of higher learning as well as a longtime basketball powerhouse, "Confidential Report No. 162 (86), Case No. 13" stirred more interest than usual. And it again focused widespread attention on the NCAA.

On some campuses, the NCAA is the most criticized organization this side of the IRS. What is the NCAA, and why do so many people say such mean things about it — and sue it — so often?

From its budget of \$28 million, it spends more than \$2,000 a day on lawsuits. Its headquarters in Shawnee Mission, Kan., fields more complaints than some city police departments, mostly from angry members on emotional issues.

Stimulative or Abusive

Depending on who you talk to, the 76-year-old NCAA is an effective, well-run organization that stimulates collegiate athletic competition or is guilty of unfairness, secrecy and other abuses of excessive power.

"The criticism is inevitable. The NCAA's original purpose was to be a service organization for its members, thanks to the demands of its members, a regulatory agency that frequently tells its members, 'No.' And most human beings, says its executive director, Walter Byers, don't like to hear that word."

One reason criticism is inevitable is its size. Another, says Charles Neinas, director of the College Football Association, is its rapid growth of the past 15 years and the diverse interests of its members. "Differences between members have become more apparent," Neinas says.

Frank Broyles, University of Arkansas athletic director, maintains "the NCAA has served its membership as well as expected under the circumstances. There is too much emphasis on athletics today, but the NCAA, by emphasizing academics, has helped to keep it down."

Some criticism stems from the organization's frequently being misunderstood, both internally and externally. "The public perceives the NCAA as this building," says David Cawood, its director of public relations, "but Walter Byers does not get up every morning and say we're going to investigate someone or make a new rule."

"Rather, the representatives of our 902 members determine who will be penalized and make the rules. Byers has no power to change a rule and the staff has no authority to submit legislation."

The NCAA staff of 90 handles day-to-day operations, conducts investigations through its enforcement arm, runs championships and implements rules and policies.

But because the NCAA does its policymaking through its various committees, members with complaints don't know who to yell at. So, says assistant executive director Tom Hansen, "they lash out at the headquarters." Says Cawood: "We expect the criticism; we're the bad guys."

The harshest criticism is of its enforcement program. Said President Clark Abilene of Wichita State University, whose school last month was put on probation for

three years: "A system of punishment that penalizes the innocent for the transgression of others cannot command the respect of reasonable men." Abilene's school leads the NCAA in the number of times penalized with six.

Enforcement suits up so much emotion because, as Long Beach State's Stephen Horn puts it, "No kid who likes to swipe apples out of the grocer's display case welcomes seeing the cop on the beat."

But most school presidents, faculty representatives and athletic directors agree that some sort of enforcement is necessary. Remarkably, Boyd McWhorter, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference: "If we didn't have the NCAA, we'd have to create one."

'No kid who swipes apples out of the grocer's display case welcomes seeing the cop on the beat.'

In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt, disturbed by football injuries and deaths caused by gang-kicking and such major violations as the flying wedge, summoned college athletic officials to the White House and asked them to reduce the violence.

In December of that year, 62 colleges and universities formed the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which in 1910 became the NCAA. In its early years it was only a rulemaking body. It conducted its first national championship, in track and field, in 1921.

By the end of World War II, membership had grown to 210. As it increased, so did abuses in recruiting and in

financial assistance to athletes. Cheating became so common by 1947 that the NCAA adopted five "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics." They covered amateurism, institutional responsibility, sound academic standards, financial aid to athletes and recruiting.

Jeff Coleman, retired business manager of athletics at Alabama, remembers the old days: "If an athlete needed a pair of shoes, he got \$5 from an assistant coach and bought a pair." Today that would be a violation.

By the late 1940s the membership was wrestling with another threat to its existence: television. A 1949 survey to determine the effects of live television on college football attendance resulted in members' voting overwhelmingly in 1952 to restrict live coverage.

Today the NCAA still has exclusive control of television, but its policy, adopted mainly to reduce the effect of live coverage on attendance and spread participation, is causing increasing friction between the major football powers and the rest of the membership.

Responding to abuses in recruiting and financial aid to athletes, problems created by TV and the proliferation of bowl games, NCAA members in 1952 voted to police themselves. But in 30 years about 250 schools have been put on probation, an embarrassing statistic that has fueled the idea that college athletics suffers from acute overemphasis and hypocrisy.

Cynics in the press box and presidents of penalized institutions are not the NCAA's only critics. In a recent court case, Miles W. Lord, a federal judge in Minneapolis, criticized the University of Minnesota's sports policy.

"Athletes are given little incentive to be scholars," he said, "and few persons care how the student athletes perform academically, including many of the athletes themselves. In my opinion, the notion of the student athlete is

a charade." As Byers is fond of saying: "The NCAA was born in turmoil and has lived in crisis."

The NCAA was established on noble ideals. Part of the rationale:

"To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletic programs for student-athletes and to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit. Encourage its members to adopt eligibility rules which comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, sportsmanship and amateurism. . . . Retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports."

The criticism and the long probation list indicate that not all members are committed to such premises.

The organization seems to fare better with its onconventional services. Most of them never publicized, they include promotion, counseling, research, marketing, travel and medical insurance programs, film and television production, distribution of statistics and the organization of 82 championships in various sports.

Dead Issue

Faced with duplicating these services if they bolted the NCAA television program, the 61 members of the College Football Association recently backed out of a tentative \$180-million contract with NBC and stayed in the family.

"The NBC proposal is dead," said the CFA's Neinas. "The NCAA had indicated that institutions that sign on with NBC would place their entire athletic program in jeopardy. I think that had a major impact."

Indeed, As Dr. James Frank of Lincoln University, president of the NCAA, maintains: "Once you become a member of a voluntary organization, there are certain things you give up."

In Casa Grande, Ariz. (Pop. 15,000), Dreams of NFL Glory

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Staff

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. — Where most people see only sagebrush and jackrabbits, Cecil Kinser, who manages a local metal-supply company, has an acute case of football fever. He came down with it last November when Gov. Bruce Babbitt appointed a committee to help Arizona seek its first National Football League franchise.

"This is the perfect location, all right," said Kinser, waving his pickup truck around the rocks and cactus that surround this sun-scattered desert community of 15,000. Land's cheap, and we're halfway between Phoenix and Tucson. And since we've got no traffic problems, you can make it home from the game in no time."

There really isn't much around

Casa Grande except tumbleweed and dry riverbeds. But like a lot of people in Arizona these days, Kinser, who manages a local metal-supply company, has an acute case of football fever. He came down with it last November when Gov. Bruce Babbitt appointed a committee to help Arizona seek its first National Football League franchise.

The league says it has no plans to expand to new cities at least for two more years. Babbitt apparently believes that in football the way to victory is through a good offense. Besides, the league will be holding its annual meetings in Phoenix in March.

Whether Arizona will get a franchise, if and when one is offered, remains uncertain. But as long as the subject has been raised, there are already politicians in Tucson, Ariz., who are arguing that if the state gets a team, any new stadium ought to be in Casa Grande, rather than in Phoenix.

Not everyone agrees. Indeed, a group of wealthy Phoenix backers is talking up a giant sports complex, including a stadium, that would be built in the dry bed of the Salt River, just outside the capital.

But the fact that Casa Grande has even been mentioned as a possible site has inspired an ecstatic mood among local business people and boosters here, some of whom are now yearning for a pro-football stadium the same way other small towns a century ago looked to the coming of the railroad. It would not only bring trade and commerce to the town, it would put Casa Grande on the map.

Said Hugh Guinn, a local dentist, "Casa Grande mayor since 1977 and a member of the governor's 22-member football committee: 'If Arizona gets the team, and if they decide to build a new stadium, Casa Grande is a logical site.

The city's biggest asset is its location."

Casa Grande is along Interstate 10, the highway that links Phoenix, 52 miles northwest with Tucson, 67 miles southeast. An agricultural community, raising cotton and cattle, the city boomed briefly in the mid-1970s as a result of copper mining in the nearby desert.

But copper went into a slump, and some of the mines closed. Like other small communities too dependent on a single resource, the city has been trying ever since to diversify its economic base.

There has been some success. Frito-Lay, the potato chip manufacturer, is building a new plant here. So is Ross Laboratories, which makes baby formula.

But it is football that has caught the town's imagination. When Rep. Morris K. Udall appeared on a live radio talk show here last month, several questioners wanted to know what the Town of Casa Grande could do to help this town get the football franchise.

Meanwhile, officials in other small nearby towns have been talking up the stadium project. "It's not so far-fetched," said Bill Little, the city manager in

Eloy, a town of 6,000. "Where I grew up in Southern California, it used to be all tomato farms. Today there are freeways and development and shopping malls. It can happen here too."

And Kinser is trying to get the state to buy a team by financing a new stadium by raising money at \$10 a shot from small contributors.

"With 100,000 people, that's \$1 million a month," said Kinser, a charter member of the Casa Grande Boosters Club.

Since it would take years to build a new facility, however, it is clear that if the state gets a franchise the team will have to start out in an existing stadium. Among other things, the governor's committee was asked to study ways to use the 70,000-seat Arizona State University stadium, just outside Phoenix.

So far the university has opposed such a plan, in part out of concern that it would cut into the athletic department's revenues and attendance. State legislators say they are considering expanded financial aid to the university in return for use of the facility.



On this rock, Mayor Hugh Guinn straight-facedly says his town is "a logical site" for a franchise.

Reorchestrated Yankees See Some Wrongs in Rites of Spring

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Staff

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — George M. Steinbrenner III's remedial school for Yankees in Disgrace is in session here. Has been for about two weeks. Will be for another six.

When last seen, the New York Yankees were stinking out the World Series, losing the last four games to the Dodgers in a ball of popped-up bunts, errors, base-running boners and managerial mistakes.

A disgrace to New York, said Steinbrenner, who vowed that his wealthy wayward would reform.

This is their penance — eight all-expenses-paid weeks in Florida.

There's more bunting in Fort Lauderdale this spring than at a national political campaign. The symbol of this Yankee spring is Phil Rizzuto, summoned out of retirement by Steinbrenner to be professor emeritus of the dead-mackerel sacrifice.

Anyone seeking omens should note that, as over-seer Steinbrenner stood beside the hallowed bunting case last week, Rizzuto's hand was struck and broken by a pitch.

"I was showing a little extra hustle, trying to make points with the boss," Rizzuto explained to reporters the day it happened.

"My whole spring is ruined," laments Rizzuto, the hand now in a cast. Occasionally, the TV ham embellishes his tale by adding, "I broke it in an elevator." The elevator joke — referring to Steinbrenner's 1981 World Series mishap — plays well with the Yankees.

Boss Steinbrenner pays a nice wage, but his experiment with the longest spring training in years — anywhere from 10 days to three weeks more than the average veteran would expect — doesn't please the veterans.

"It's too long. We're here much too early," said Dave Winfield. "Man, we've got to play almost 200 games (counting spring training and exhibitions). An every-day player doesn't need the extra wear and tear. The old way, with six weeks, was too much for me."

Self-Appraisal
Said Willie Randolph: "It doesn't take Willie Randolph eight weeks to get in shape."

"I thought we'd do something different instead of just doing the same old things longer," said veteran Andy Murray, who arrived Feb. 8. "Yeah!" rejoined Goose Gosage. "Well, what else is there?"

"This could slow us down in September and October," fretted Graig Nettles, who has just become the third captain in Yankee history, following Lou Gehrig and Thurman Munson.

"Nobody knows yet if we'll have more injuries than normal, or less. But we could fall into bad habits from boredom."

"The only good thing is that we might get off to a good start. . . . I just hope this doesn't backfire."

The Yankees may need extra time together because, for defending league champions, they have been drastically rearranged since last October.

Instead of the power-hitting team of 1981, which was second in

baseball in home runs (100), but an atrocious 11th in the American League in runs scored, the Yankees — by Steinbrenner edict — will now be a speed and place-hitting club like Billy Martin's Bronx bandits of '76.

Seldin has a lineup promised more bizarre chemistry than the new Yankees, now that Reggie Jackson has been replaced in right field by Ken Griffey and Dave Collins is scheduled to play extensively at first base ahead of Dave Revering.

Last year, in 756 at-bats in Cincinnati, Griffey and Collins combined for only five homers. Equally unimpressive were their respective stolen base totals of 12 and 26.

Left-handed designated hitter Oscar Gamble is now the most serious home-run threat (per at-bat) on the team. It is true that five potential regulars — Griffey, Collins, Winfield, Randolph and Jerry Mumphrey — are all swift in a foot race. But none has won a stolen base title.

In their long, idle hours here, the Yankees ponder. One of their devil's workshop conclusions is that they work more days a year for Steinbrenner than they ever realized.

As one veteran points out, a Yankee now works a full six weeks more in a year to earn his salary than many 9-to-5ers.

Of course, the average Yankee also earns nearly \$400,000.

The Yankees had 103 days off between the end of the Series and the opening of camp. So a Yankee now works about 360 consecutive days in a year; an office worker with a month off and two weeks' sick leave would put in about 225 days.

Of course, the Yankees aren't exactly in the salt mines here, although their nearly three-hour workout in the mid-February air is unimpressive by baseball standards.

Naturally, Yankee ingenuity is on display.

All players split their time

equally among three fields, one of which is out of sight of the manager's seat in the dugout.

A recent spot inspection of this field — on a morning when Steinbrenner was out of camp — revealed 11 veterans sitting or lying

in the shade talking and one rookie hitting unconsciously against a pitching machine.

While George is away, the millionaires will play.

You can lead a Yankee to Florida, but you can't make him bunt.

There really isn't much around

Casa Grande except tumbleweed and dry riverbeds. But like a lot of people in Arizona these days, Kinser, who manages a local metal-supply company, has an acute case of football fever. He came down with it last November when Gov. Bruce Babbitt appointed a committee to help Arizona seek its first National Football League franchise.

The league says it has no plans to expand to new cities at least for two more years. Babbitt apparently believes that in football the way to victory is through a good offense. Besides, the league will be holding its annual meetings in Phoenix in March.

Whether Arizona will get a franchise, if and when one is offered, remains uncertain. But as long as the subject has been raised, there are already politicians in Tucson, Ariz., who are arguing that if the state gets a team, any new stadium ought to be in Casa Grande, rather than in Phoenix.

Not everyone agrees. Indeed, a group of wealthy Phoenix backers is talking up a giant sports complex, including a stadium, that would be built in the dry bed of the Salt River, just outside the capital.

But the fact that Casa Grande has even been mentioned as a possible site has inspired an ecstatic mood among local business people and boosters here, some of whom are now yearning for a pro-football stadium the same way other small towns a century ago looked to the coming of the railroad. It would not only bring trade and commerce to the town, it would put Casa Grande on the map.

Said Hugh Guinn, a local dentist, "Casa Grande mayor since 1977 and a member of the governor's 22-member football committee: 'If Arizona gets the team, and if they decide to build a new stadium, Casa Grande is a logical site.

The city's biggest asset is its location."

Casa Grande is along Interstate 10, the highway that links Phoenix, 52 miles northwest with Tucson, 67 miles southeast. An agricultural community, raising cotton and cattle, the city boomed briefly in the mid-1970s as a result of copper mining in the nearby desert.

But copper went into a slump, and some of the mines closed. Like other small communities too dependent on a single resource, the city has been trying ever since to diversify its economic base.

There has been some success. Frito-Lay, the potato chip manufacturer, is building a new plant here. So is Ross Laboratories, which makes baby formula.

But it is football that has caught the town's imagination. When Rep. Morris K. Udall appeared on a live radio talk show here last month, several questioners wanted to know what the Town of Casa Grande could do to help this town get the football franchise.

Meanwhile, officials in other small nearby towns have been talking up the stadium project. "It's not so far-fetched," said Bill Little, the city manager in

Eloy, a town of 6,000. "Where I grew up in Southern California, it used to be all tomato farms. Today there are freeways and development and shopping malls. It can happen here too."

And Kinser is trying to get the state to buy a team by financing a new stadium by raising money at \$10 a shot from small contributors.

"With 100,000 people, that's \$1 million a month," said Kinser, a charter member of the Casa Grande Boosters Club.

Since it would take years to build a new facility, however, it is clear that if the state gets a franchise the team will have to start out in an existing stadium. Among other things, the governor's committee was asked to study ways to use the 70,000-seat Arizona State University stadium, just outside Phoenix.

So far the university has opposed such a plan, in part out of concern that it would cut into the athletic department's revenues and attendance. State legislators say they are considering expanded financial aid to the university in return for use of the facility.

There really isn't much around

Casa Grande except tumbleweed and dry riverbeds. But like a lot of people in Arizona these days, Kinser, who manages a local metal-supply company, has an acute case of football fever. He came down with it last November when Gov. Bruce Babbitt appointed a committee to help Arizona seek its first National Football League franchise.

The league says it has no plans to expand to new cities at least for two more years. Babbitt apparently believes that in football the way to victory is through a good offense. Besides, the league will be holding its annual meetings in Phoenix in March.

Whether Arizona will get a franchise, if and when one is offered, remains uncertain. But as long as the subject has been raised, there are already politicians in Tucson, Ariz., who are arguing that if the state gets a team, any new stadium ought to be in Casa Grande, rather than in Phoenix.

Not everyone agrees. Indeed, a group of wealthy Phoenix backers is talking up a giant sports complex, including a stadium, that would be built in the dry bed of the Salt River, just outside the capital.

But the fact that Casa Grande has even been mentioned as a possible site has inspired an ecstatic mood among local business people and boosters here, some of whom are now yearning for a pro-football stadium the same way other small towns a century ago looked to the coming of the railroad. It would not only bring trade and commerce to the town, it would put Casa Grande on the map.



Willie Randolph

East Germans Win Combined

From Agency Dispatches

OSLO — East Germany stopped Norway's run of gold medals at the World Nordic Ski Championships Wednesday by winning the Nordic combined team event. In a close duel, Finland took the silver and Norway the bronze.

Earlier Wednesday, the Norwegian women's team had won the 4-x-5-kilometer cross-country relay for its country's fifth gold medal. The Soviet Union was second and East Germany third.

The Nordic combined team event, in the world championships for the first time, gave East Germany its first gold. The winners had a strong lead after Tuesday's jumping and held it in Wednesday's 30-kilometer cross-country, winning in 1 hour, 31 minutes, 38.8 seconds.

The race for second was the 1982 championship's closest. Anchor men Jorma Lahti of Finland and Tom Sandberg of Norway crossed the line together; both teams received 1:36:00.4 times, but the judges gave the Finns the verdict.

In the women's relay, double gold-medalist Brita Aunli skied the third leg for Norway and opened up a lead of nine seconds. In the final leg, Brita Pettersen, 20, ran away from 39-year-old Galina Kravakova of the Soviet Union.

With eight events completed, Norway has won five golds and Austria, Sweden and East Germany one each. The championships end Sunday.

WOMEN'S 4X5-KILOMETER RELAY
1. Norway (Aunli, Aunli, Pettersen) 1 hour, 21:13 minutes.
2. Soviet Union (Lubov Lubov, Lubov, Lubov) 1:21:23.8.
3. East Germany (Petra Selten, Gonda, Gonda, Gonda) 1:21:23.8.

4. Finland (Marjo-Liisa Hämäläinen, Helena Takala, Pirko Mänttä, Hilja Rintanen) 1:21:23.8.
5. Czechoslovakia (Lana Pliskarov, Dora Pliskarov, Gabriela Svoboda, Kvetoslava Jiravská) 1:21:23.8.

6. Sweden (Marie Johansson, Maria Thulin, Karin Lundberg, Lena Carsten-Lundberg) 1:21:23.8.

MEETS CANCELLED CROSS-COUNTRY
1. East Germany 1 hour, 31:28.8 seconds (1:21:23.8).
2. Finland 1:21:23.8.
3. Norway 1:21:23.8 (1:21:23.8).
4. Soviet Union 1:21:23.8 (1:21:23.8).
5. West Germany 1:21:23.8 (1:21:23.8).
6. Switzerland 1:21:23.8 (1:21:23.8).
7. United States 1:21:23.8 (1:21:23.8).
8. Japan 1:21:23.8 (1:21:23.8).

NHL Standings

Wales Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
NY Islanders	11	1	3	25
Philadelphia	7	1	3	15
NY Rangers	22	10	22	44
Pittsburgh	22	10	22	44
Washington	18	14	24	40

Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Boston	12	14	24	27
Montreal	18	14	24	40
Buffalo	18	14	24	40
Ottawa	12	14	24	27
Hartford	12	14	24	27

Campbell Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	12	14	24	27
Vancouver	12	14	24	27
Calgary	12	14	24	27
Los Angeles	12	14	24	27
Colorado	12	14	24	27

Smitty Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
San Jose	12	14	24	27
San Diego	12	14	24	27
Los Angeles	12	14	24	27
San Jose	12	14	24	27
San Diego	12	14	24	27

College Basketball

Selected Tuesday Results

EAST	
Holy Cross 88, Massachusetts 62	
Long Island 11, 78, Northrup 69	
Peru 44, Princeton 43	
Rhode Island 71, Brown 62	
51, 50, 53, 50, 49, 41, 48	

